MARCH. 1783. THE NUMB. 2753.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1783.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 19.

WEDNESDAY last the Washington packet, Captain Barney, arrived here from l'Orient, which she left the 17th of January. The public dispatches received by this vessel, although they do not announce a peace to be concluded, yet the negociations were still going on, every thing was settled between America and Great-Britain, many obstacles were removed towards constituting a peace between France and Great-Britain, the Count Vergennes having expressed on that occasion that he had more hopes than fears. But it was found difficult to adjust matters between Great-Britain, Spain and Holland.

There were a great number of letters received by the Washington, but none of them give us any certain intelligence, and are mostly to the following effect:

Extract of a letter from l'Orient, dated Dec. 9.

"The preliminary articles of peace between the United States of America and England being agreed to, and signed by the Commissioners at Paris, indicates strongly the intention of the belligerent powers for making a general peace; and they all seem to be so seriously at work for that end, that it is thought not far distant."

Extract of a letter from l'Orient, dated Dec. 14.

"The affair of the war is now I think pretty well got through, and we wait with impatience for the news from England, where the preliminaries were to be ratified the 3d instant: I mean the preliminaries for a peace between America and England, to take place when France and England have agreed."

Extract of a letter from l'Orient, Dec. 20.

"The expectations of every person here are fixed on the objects of peace or war; but at present we know nothing certain."

Extract of a letter dated l'Orient, Jan. 7.

"Since our writing the letters which accompany this, the appearance of a peace has blown over much, and it is the opinion of every person at Paris, with whom we communicate, that the prospect of it is at a greater distance than could well be expected."

A letter from Brussels of the 9th of January says, That the treaty of peace between France and England, as well as that between England and America, is settled; and that a person was gone to Holland to endeavour to accomplish some matters. The letter concludes by saying, that he believes peace near at hand.

A copy of the REAL, AUTHENTICATED ARTICLES, for treating of peace, subscribed at Paris the 30th November last, by the British and American Commissioners.

ARTICLES agreed upon by and between Richard Oswald, Esquire, the Commissioner of his Britannic Majesty, for treating of peace with the Commissioners of the United States of America, in behalf of his said Majesty on the one part, and John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay and Henry Laurens, four of the Commissioners of the said States, for treating of peace with the Commissioner of his said Majesty, on their behalf, on the other part---to be inserted in, and constitute the treaty of peace proposed to be concluded between the Crown of Great-Britain and the said United States, but which treaty is not to be concluded until terms of a peace shall be agreed upon between Great-Britain and France; and his Britannic Majesty shall be ready to conclude such treaty accordingly.

WHEREAS reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience are found by experience to form the only permanent foundation of peace and friendship between States, it is agreed to form the articles of the proposed treaty on such principles of liberal equity and reciprocity, as that partial advantages, those seeds of discord, being excluded, such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries may be established, as to promise and secure to both, perpetual peace and harmony.

Article 1. His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz. New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, to be free, sovereign, and independent States; that he treats with them as such; and for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, proprietary and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof; and that all disputes, which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States, may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz.

Art. 2. From the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia, viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north, from the source of St. Croix river to the Highlands, along the said Highlands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river to the 45th degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraquay; thence along the middle of said river into lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake, until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and lake Erie; thence along the middle of said communication into lake Erie, through the middle of said lake, until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water communication into the lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to the water commupication between that lake and lake Superior; thence through lake Superior northward of the Isles Royal and Philipeaux to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake, and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods, to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake to the north-western point thereof; and from thence, on a due west course, to the river Mississippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said river Mississippi, until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the 31st degree of north latitude: South by a line to be drawn due east, from the determination of the line last mentioned, on the latitude of 31 degrees north of the Equator, to the middle of the river Apalachicola or Latahouchi; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint river; thence strait to the head of St. Mary's river, and thence down along the middle of St. Mary's river to the Atlantic ocean: East by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix, from its mouth in the bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid Highlands, which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence, comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova-Scotia on the one part, and East-Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the bay of Fundy and the Atlantic ocean, excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of the said province of Nova-Scotia.

Art. 3. It is agreed that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy, unmolested, the right to take fish of every kind on the grand bank, and on all the other banks of Newfoundland also in the gulph of St. Lawrence, and at all other places in the sea, where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish; and also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland, as British fishermen shall use, (but not to dry or cure the same on that island) and also on the coasts, bays, and creeks, of all other of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks of Nova-Scotia, Magdalene Islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled; but so soon as the same, or either of them, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlements, without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground.

Art. 4. It is agreed that creditors on either side, shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money, of all bona fide debts heretofore contracted.

Art. 5. It is agreed that the Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the legislatures of the respective States, to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights and properties, which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects; and also of the estates, rights and properties of persons resident in districts, in the possession of his Majesty's arms, and who have not borne arms against the said United States; and that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the Thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months, unmolested in their endeavours to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, rights and properties, as may have been confiscated, and that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states a reconsideration and revision of all acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said laws or acts perfectly consistent, not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of conciliation, which, on the return of the blessings of peace, should universally prevail; and that Congress should also earnestly recommend to the several states, that the estates, rights and properties of such last mentioned persons should be restored to them, they refunding to any persons, who may be now in possession, the bona fide price (where any has been given) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands, rights or properties, since the confiscation. And it is agreed, that all persons, who have any interest in confiscated lands, either by debts, marriage settlements, or otherwise, shall meet with no lawful impediment in the prosecution of their just rights.

Art. 6. That there shall be no future confiscations made, nor any prosecutions commenced against any person or persons, for or by reason of the part which he or they may have taken in the present war, and that no person shall, on that account, suffer any future loss or damage, either in his person, liberty or property, and that those who may be now in confinement on such charges, at the time of the ratification of the treaty in America, shall be immediately set at liberty, and the prosecutions so commenced be discontinued.

Art. 7. There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between his Britannic Majesty and the said States, and between the subjects of the one and the citizens of the other; wherefore all hostilities both by sea and land shall then immediately cease; all prisoners on both sides shall be set at liberty, and his Britannic Majesty shall, with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any negroes, or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons and fleets, from the said United States, and from every port, place and harbour within the same, leaving in all fortifications the American artillery that may be therein; and shall also order and cause all archives, records, deeds and papers, belonging to any of the said States, or their citizens, which, in the course of the war, may have fallen into the hands of his officers, to be forthwith restored and delivered to the proper States and persons to whom they belong.

Art. 8. The navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall for ever remain free and open to the subjects of Great-Britain, and the citizens of the United States.

Art. 9. In case it should so happen, that any place or territory, belonging to Great-Britain, or to the United States, should be conquered by the arms of either from the other, before the arrival of these articles in America, it is agreed that the same shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

Done at Paris, November 30, 1782.

RICHARD OSWALD, (L. S.)
JOHN ADAMS, (L. S.)
BENJ. FRANKLIN, (L. S.)
JOHN JAY, (L. S.)
HENRY LAURENS, (L. S.)

Witness,

Signed, { CALEB WHITEFORD, Secretary to the British Commission.
W. T. FRANKLIN, Secretary to the American Commission.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue, on

Wednesday, the 26th instant, a Two o'clock, P. M. at Mr. Irwin's, at the sign of the White Horse, on the road leading from Darby to Chester,

TWO LOTS of EMBANKED MEADOW, one containing upwards of 7, the other upwards of 8 acres, situated, lying and being on Tinicum Island, near the ferry, adjoining meadows of Samuel and Isaac Levis, Elisha Price, Esq; Joseph Taylor, deceased, and Darby creek, where shallops may lay at a landing on each lot, and load hay for Philadelphia or elsewhere. They will be sold separate. The purchaser or purchasers, paying one third of the money down, may have twelve months credit for the remainder, paying interest, and giving security. An indisputable title will be made by

Philad. March 8, 1783. ¶ JAMES HUNTER, and JAMES STERLING.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the third day of April,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, lying and situated in Willingborough township, in Burlington county, and State of New-Jersey, joining Rancocas creek, near Kimble's Ferry, containing 163 acres, 15 acres of which is meadow, about 70 acres of woodland, and the rest cleared land. There are on the premises, a new two story brick house, two rooms on a floor, a good cellar under the whole, a pump of good water near the door; likewise a good barn and stables, and a good orchard. Late the property of Caleb Fenimore, deceased. The vendue to begin at two o'clock, where attendance will be given, by

March 8. † JOHN FENIMORE, Executor.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On Tuesday, the first day of April next, on the premises, agreeable to the last will and testament of Ulrick Fryhoffer, deceased,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, about ten miles from the city, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Newtown, containing 21 acres of land, whereon is a log dwelling-house, a barn and spring-house, with a spring of good water near the door, one acre of meadow, about three acres of woodland, and about 20 apple trees. The vendue to begin at one o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known, by ¶ JOHN FRYHOFFER, Executor.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On Tuesday, the 25th day of this instant, on the premises, pursuant to the last will and testament of Daniel Rynear, late of Upper Dublin township, in the county of Philadelphia, yeoman, deceased,

A VERY valuable PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, situate in Upper Dublin township aforesaid, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, and 16 miles from the city, containing about 83 acres; there are on the premises two stone dwelling-houses, one of which hath been an old accustomed tavern for many years past, a good stone kitchen adjoining the said tavern house, in which there is a well of extraordinary water, with a good pump in the same, a good stone spring-house over a spring of excellent water, a stone barn and stabling, 10 acres of good watered meadow, and more may be made, a good orchard, and about 40 acres of good timber land, the remainder of the upland is cleared, within good fence, and of an extraordinary good quality; the whole premises being in good repair and well watered with a stream of water sufficient for a grist-mill, for which there is a convenient seat, with a sufficient fall in the stream for that purpose. Also at the same time and place will be exposed to sale, the whole personal estate of said deceased, consisting of horses, cows, sheep and swine, wheat, rye, oats and buckwheat, hay, corn in the ground, houshold furniture, farming utensils, implements of husbandry, &c. &c. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock A. M. where attendance will be given and the conditions made known, by

MARGARET RYNEAR, Executrix, and
ROBERT LOLLER, Executor. ‡

Whitpain Township, March 11, 1783.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court, held at Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, the tenth day of March instant, will be sold by the subscriber, at public vendue, on Saturday, the 29th instant, at ten o'clock, on the premises, in Whitpain township, in the county aforesaid, a Plantation and tract of Land, containing 75 acres, of which 35 acres excellent woodland, five acres good watered meadow, and more may easily be made; there are on the premises a good log house, barn and stables, a good orchard of about 100 apple-trees; late the real estate of Thomas Hallowell, deceased.

¶ MARY STONE, Administratrix.

To be sold by public vendue, on the 20th instant, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, in Haverford township, Chester county,

The Horse PACOLET,

COMPLEAT for covering, five years old this spring, a dark chesnut brown, with a star and snip, and one white foot, near 16 hands high, shews much of the blood, and equals in carriage, courage, and gaits any in the parts; his grand-sire was the full-blooded imported horse PACKOLET. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the morning.

March 5, 1783. ¶ SAMUEL BRIGGS.

CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED,

TO BE SOLD BY

DESHLER and ROBERTS,

In MARKET-STREET. ¶

By the WASHINGTON PACKET, *Captain* BARNEY, *arrived here from l'Orient, we have the following intelligence, viz.*

PARIS, *November* 16.

WE hear that Monsieur Neckar is going to resume the direction of Finances at last, such are the wishes of the nation, and it is said the King's intention.

One of the great obstacles of peace is the restitution of Canada, which our ministers insist upon, and the court of London absolutely refuse; so that we fear the negociation for peace will meet with long delays.

Dec. 8. Yesterday it was pretended that the peace was signed three days ago. Notwithstanding this report, Mr. Gerard de Reyneval is not returned from London; nothing is yet determined. However, Messrs. Fitzherbert, Richard Oswald, Strachey and Roberts, continue the topographic digestion of the treaty; many well-informed persons assure us that the conclusion of the peace is so near, that the Duke of Richmond is expected at the Hotel d'Orleans, in St. Anne's-street. All this may be, but there is no peace yet.

LONDON, *December* 4.

Yesterday in the afternoon some dispatches were brought to Mr. Secretary Townshend's office from Mr. Fitzherbert at Paris, which it is said mention, that the French Court had signified their intention of agreeing to the terms proposed by Great-Britain for a general peace.---*D. Adv.*

Dec. 5. The express which brought over an account of the signing of the preliminary articles at Paris, travelled with the greatest expedition; the articles were signed late in the evening of the 30th of November; and the express arrived in London in the forenoon of the 3d of December.

The great point upon which the negociation for a peace turns, is the trade of America; France knows that that trade will naturally revert into its old channel, if some means are not taken to prevent it. This they are determined to do, by settling a tariff of custom-house-duties in America on English and French goods, that shall give the preference to the latter. This is a point they will not give up; and it is at the same time one that cuts off every hope that that this country can frame.---*Herald.*

France demands, and the Ministry agrees to, the conquered islands in the West-Indies remaining in her hands.---*Ibid.*

Bets go three to two, that there will be no peace ---*Ibid.*

The principal obstruction in the way of a peace with France, is said to be a demand made by that Court, for excluding Great-Britain from some particular branches of trade with America; but, it is imagined, that the French Ministry will not persist in this claim.

The public are yet to learn whether the American Commissioners signed the *provisional* articles *with* or *without* the consent of their great and good ally. A very well informed and sensible correspondent observes, that it is very likely our Minister will be found to have out manœuvred the whole Confederable upon this occasion, and in the end set them all together by the ears. He likewise adds, and with confidence, that a peace with the House of Bourbon is by no means the policy of our Court at this time.

A private letter from Paris says, that the French and Dutch wanted a cessation of arms for six months, which stopped the negociation going on; but the British Plenipotentiaries declared that their Court would not, on any account, agree to it; and if the powers at war insisted on it, they would break up all further negociation.

By the provisional articles agreed upon between us and the Americans, it is said, that we are to hold Canada and the fisheries; but New-York, Charlestown, &c. are to be evacuated.

A cessation of hostilities with America, we hear, will immediately take place; it is the natural consequence of the preliminary which was signed at Paris by Messrs. Fitzherbert and Oswald on the one part, and Messrs. Franklin, Jay, Adams and Jefferson on the other.

Dec. 7. The court of France, in their present negociation, insists that the ancient custom of lowering the topsails of French ships of war to those of England shall be abolished; that is, that we shall no longer claim the sovereignty of the home seas; but this article the British Minister has hitherto peremptorily refused acceding to.

Dec. 10. It is reported that Lord Howe will have the command of another grand fleet, which will go on some expedition early in the spring if peace is not agreed on before that time.

Preliminaries of pacification are reported to have been arrived yesterday morning, and it was whispered in the Lobby of the House of Commons at noon, that they would be laid before Parliament in a very few days. Certain it is, stocks rose yesterday to 66 and an half, at one period of the forenoon.

The preliminaries of peace which arrived last night, we are credibly informed, will be laid before the House for their approbation on Thursday next.

The general language at Change this day was, "Yesterday it was all peace; to-day it is all war." Stocks, however, fell two per cent. from the opening.

Last night a courier arrived from Paris with the conditional preliminaries of a peace, signed by his Britannic Majesty's ministers and those of America and the House of Bourbon, which preliminaries are now before his Majesty's Council for their consideration.

From another quarter we are informed, that the Spanish Monarch refuses to treat for peace, unless Gibraltar is given up, for which he has offered the Island of Porto Rico, the restoration of Pensacola, and a considerable sum of money.

Nothing can be more contemptible than the sneers thrown out against Mr. Pitt on account of his youth---the very circumstance which gives a peculiar lustre to all his good qualities. If his *youth* be a *fault*, it is a *fault* which will be every day mending---we wish we could say as much of the *faults* of his opponents.

Comte de Vergennes, the younger, arrived here on the part of France, is but *twenty three*; a proof this is, that France is determined to treat with us upon *equality*, twenty three being the age of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

On Saturday stocks rose again near two per cent. from which circumstance it is natural to conclude, that some obstacles have been removed, which seem to indicate an immediate peace.

Whether peace or war, we are informed that the Dutch are determined not to cease building till their navy is put on a most respectable footing. When the war broke out with Holland, they had not three ships of the line fit to put to sea; but, for the future, they will never have less than thirty. Hence it is very obvious, that a more favourable period than the present may never probably again exist for us to destroy the navies belonging to the different powers at war; and unless that is done previous to a cessation of hostilities, however honorable may be the terms of peace, they never can be lasting.

Yesterday a gentleman arrived in town from Spain. He came over in a neutral vessel, and reports that 12,000 men were arrived at St. Lucar, from the camp before Gibraltar; and that on the 16th of last month, the day he sailed, the transports arrived in Guadalquiver River, to receive these troops. They are bound to the West-Indies, and were to touch at Cadiz to join convoy; so that in a few days we may expect to hear of this armament having put to sea.

On Thursday last Mr. Strachey, Member of Parliament for Bishops Castle, and Mr. Roberts, Deputy Secretary to the late Board of Trade, arrived a second time in town from Paris, where they have resided some weeks, negociating treaties of commerce and alliance with the American Commissioners; in which it is said they have so far succeeded, as to have settled every thing to the mutual benefit and commercial advantages of both countries, and when that has been agreed on, and has met with the sanction of Parliament, the same gentlemen are to return to Paris, and execute what has been consented to by Dr. Franklin, and the other Commissioners appointed by Congress for that purpose.

Notwithstanding the preliminaries for a general pacification are at this time in negociation, we are assured, from the most indisputable authority, that CHOISEUL is coming into the French Cabinet. His attachment to the Queen's party, and his detestation of this country, are so well known, that a continuation of the war will be the certain consequence of his coming into place.---*M. Post.*

Dec. 12. We have the fullest assurance that his Majesty's Ministers have given a direct answer to the belligerent powers, on their demand of the cession of Gibraltar. They declare, that no circumstances into which this country can be brought will induce them to cede that important fortress; and that they would as soon yield up the Palace of St. James's and the Tower of London, for the Kings of France and Spain to reside in, as the unconquerable Rock of Gibraltar.

We hear from good authority, that Government yesterday sent a message to the Chairman and Directors of the East-India Company, stating the demands of the French Court, and the cessions which they require from us in that quarter of the world. Ministers, therefore, call for the advice of the Court of Directors on this subject, previous to the final settlement of the preliminaries of a treaty for a peace. The places required to be ceded, are Pondicherry, Mahie, and the other settlements which we have taken from the French in the East.

It was declared yesterday, that government only waited for the concurrence of the East-India Company, to give their final consent to the preliminaries of a treaty for a general peace.

The late report of the preliminaries for a general pacification being signed, and the peace finally adjusted by the belligerent powers, was evidently a change-alley manœuvre to raise the funds. So far from the great work of peace being near a conclusion, we are credibly informed, the Spaniards insist on our giving up Gibraltar, and our Minister is as determined to keep it. How this matter will end, is hard to determine; but it certainly does not argue a speedy accommodation; add to this, the certainty of a powerful armament going from Cadiz against Jamaica, and the late orders sent to Portsmouth, to immediately set all hands to work, that the ships in dock may be got ready for sea as fast as possible, we can form a shrewd guess respecting a peace.

Stock to the amount of 150,000l. was bought in on Monday by an Agent for an eminent house at Amsterdam, which was one circumstance that gave the great rise to the funds.

Yesterday it was confidently reported, that the terms proposed by France and Spain for a general peace cannot with propriety be complied with by our Ministry, and that another campaign will take place.

The demands of France on our possessions in the East-Indies are said to be exorbitant. It is said, that on Tuesday the Minister sent a special message to the Chairman and Directors of the East-India Company, stating those demands, and calling for advice upon the subject.

The Court of Directors of the East-India Company were summoned to meet yesterday, to take into consideration the message from the Secretary of State.

It is said, a cessation of hostilities is to take place between Great-Britain and America immediately, being the first of the provisional articles.

Nothing can mark the designs of opposition more strongly than their pressing government to lay the provisional treaty before Parliament, previous to its being fit for public inspection. Could ministry be so weak as to be seduced into such a measure, what would be the consequence? Not only our foreign, but our domestic enemies, would see into the unfinished designs of government, and hence be empowered to destroy, or blight them in the bud. This conduct of administration does not at the same time preclude them from censure, provided their actions are censurable; but whilst they have so great a charge in their hands, neither on the score of candour nor public safety should they be hurried into precipitate measures.

Dec. 14. Orders are gone down to Portsmouth to prepare ten sail of the line immediately for foreign service.

It is said the above preparation is in consequence of ten sail of the line, with 7000 troops, having sailed from Brest on the 25th of November, for Cadiz, where they are to join upwards of 20 sail more of the line from the combined fleet, and that 20,000 troops are already embarked, the whole of which force is going to the West-Indies, under the command of D'Estaing; and from the preparations at the Havanna and St. Dominigo (which induced the Admiral on the Jamaica station to send very lately an express to government) there is great reason to apprehend, if a peace does not instantly take place, that the enemy have not given up the idea of attacking Jamaica.

Wednesday a great house in the city stopped payment for a very capital sum. One house has 70,000 l. on their books.

Dr. Franklin told a gentleman of Ireland last month, at Paris, that when a pacification between America and England should happen, it was the intention of Congress to appoint Consuls in Dublin, and the other principal seaports in that kingdom, to superintend all commercial affairs between the subjects of the States and the people of Ireland.

A letter from Lisbon by the King George packet, says, that the Queen has given leave for American vessels to enter any of the ports belonging to Portugal; it having been signified to her Majesty that it cannot give any offence to the King of Great-Britain, as he has given them, or is willing to give them Independency; and the letter says, that they cannot come to a better market to dispose of their wheat and flour.

An expedition is now on foot against Porto-Rico, General Grey is to have the command. The troops intended for this service will proceed to the West-Indies, under the convoy of ten ships of the line. A large body of the artillery will be embarked on the above duty.---The ordnance of the above corps, and other preparations, now making at Woolwich, for the reduction of that island, are of a nature that ensures success.

The difficulties which are likely to prove an obstacle to a general peace, relative to East-India affairs, do not originate with the French only. The Dutch Plenipotentiaries at Paris, it is said, have started some objections, and made some demands, equally novelle to all parties; and the directors of the India Company have been sent to, to inform government how far our commerce in Asia will be fettered, if the concessions demanded are made. The Court sat for this purpose at the India House on Tuesday, Wednesday, and yesterday. The private Secretary excepted, no person whatever is permitted to know a syllable of the business.

The ensuing Christmas recess is expected to be a long one, in order to give ministers full breathing time to adjust preliminaries for peace.

Last night one of the officers belonging to the Alexander, Captain Smith, from London to Africa, arrived in town from France. He brings the following important information:

That on the 16th of September, in lat. 34. 22, long. 13. 36, they fell in with, and were captured by a French frigate, called the Tallanta, of 36 guns, in company of six line of battle ships, six other frigates, a cutter, a lugger, and various armed ships, with upwards of 250 sail of merchantmen under their convoy, the major part of which were bound to the West-Indies, some to America, some to the East-Indies, and about 15 sail to Africa. Several of the crew belonging to the Alexander were put on board the Alcide and Protecteur, of 74 guns each, which returned to Brest after escorting this fleet to a certain latitude, and arrived there the 28th of October.

The 64 gun ship which the Argo captured, belonged to this fleet, so that all hope of Admiral Pigot's intercepting them is over. It is generally believed that a large body of troops accompanied them, which are intended to join the troops under Don Galvez, at Cape Francois.

An anonymous correspondent writes us word, that orders were last Wednesday sent from the War-Office for six regiments to be got in immediate readiness, and to proceed to Portsmouth, to embark within a few days on an expedition of consequence to the West-Indies, all rational hopes of pacification being now at an end.

Dec. 17. A letter from Madrid to a Spanish merchant in the city, has the following article: "Our court looks with a jealous eye on the growing power of the Americans, They are apprehensive that if a peace is concluded with Great-Britain, the Americans will turn their thoughts on conquering some parts of South-America; and therefore our ministry have resolved on keeping a powerful fleet and army there to secure those territories from any sudden attempts, and have given over the siege of Gibraltar, because they think those troops will be better employed in South-America.

The largest and most formidable armament, that perhaps ever failed at one time for the West-Indies, is now upon the eve of taking their departure from Cadiz. It consists of 12 French line of battle ships, and 18 Spanish, with upwards of 15,000 troops. From the hostile preparations of the enemy, it is natural to conclude, that they are insincere in their negociations for peace. However, time, the arbiter of all human events, will certainly soon discover the propriety of our remark.

Some mode of provision for the American Loyalists ought to be immediately pointed out for the solemn sanction and assistance of parliament; for the intentions and engagements of those at present in power may, perhaps, not be deemed binding and obligatory upon their successors in office. It is not meant to be insinuated, that any signs in the political hemisphere indicate an approaching revolution in the planetary system; but yet speedy and effectual measures ought to be adopted in favour of the Loyalists, both for the sake of alleviating their present misfortunes, and providing against the uncertain issues to which human affairs are continually exposed.

It is said that Parliament will sit for the dispatch of business till Christmas Eve.

Advices have been received at the Admiralty with certain information that ten ships of the line, with seven thousand troops on board, left Brest harbour the beginning of the present month, on their way to the West-Indies. In consequence of this information, orders have been sent to the Lords of the Admiralty, to the navy office, for transports to be got in immediate readiness, for conveying four thousand men, and a suitable proportion of ammunition, to sail immediately to reinforce Admiral Pigot, the command of which has been given to General Dalling, late Governor of Jamaica. Five ships of war are also ordered to be got in immediate preparation to accompany the transports on the above expedition, viz. the Egmont of 74 guns, Asia 64, Artois of 40, L'Hebe 40, and Apollo of 32, together with the Abonda and Syrena store ships.

There are private letters from Paris which mention with great confidence, that the preliminaries of a general peace are actually signed, and that our Court are only waiting for a few articles from Spain, of no consequence of impediment, to lay the whole before Parliament.

From the Gazette de France, 24th December.

London, 13 December. The House of Commons met the 11th instant in a Committee for subsidies, and have voted for the service of the ensuing year 110,000 men, including 25,591 seamen; this vote exceeds by 10,000 men the vote of last year.

Many letters of marque have been put in commission on the 7th, in order to act as heretofore against the Americans, and other belligerent powers, with whom we are at war; which clearly proves that administration does not consider what has been provisionally signed with the American deputy as irrevocable.

They are equipping at Portsmouth with all expedition, the Atlas of 90, the Cambridge of 80, and the Alexander of 74 guns, for the distant seas; and for the channel service, the Britannia of 100. The former have had orders to get their provision on board as soon as possible.

The land tax for the ensuing year, 'tis said, is to be augmented to five shillings per pound, that is to say 25 per cent.

The loss England has sustained this year in seamen, both by war and the late tempest, amounts to 9000, including the crews of the Royal George and the Ville de Paris.

TO BE SOLD,

And possession immediately given,

A LOT of LAND, containing 11 acres and a quarter, pleasantly situate on the river Schuylkill, adjoining Mr. James Pemberton's seat, on the road leading to Gray's ferry, about two miles from the city. For terms apply to THOMAS ROWAN or JONATHAN PENROSE, opposite the sign of the Fountain, in Front-street, Southwark. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

Or exchanged for an Interest in Philadelphia,

A SMALL TRACT of LAND, situate in Darby township, about eight miles from Philadelphia, with a good brick house and kitchen, and small log tenement thereon.

Likewise may be SOLD, a Piece of Marsh MEADOW. For further particulars, enquire of ISAAC LLOYD, miller, in Darby. § Third Month, 18th, 1783.

To be SOLD by public SALE,

On the 29th of this month,

THAT valuable PLANTATION, whereon Benjamin Jacobs formerly lived, in Providence township, Philadelphia county, adjoining the river Schuylkill, about 25 miles from Philadelphia, containing about 230 or 40 acres, the soil good and level, near 100 acres thereof is woodland, about 20 acres of meadow, and a considerable quantity more may be made and watered; there are on the premises, a well finished two story stone dwelling-house, two rooms on a floor, with a large entry; stone spring-house and wash-house, the spring never known to fail; a large bearing orchard; the whole well watered, there being water naturally in every field but one, through which a water course is made. Any person inclining to purchase, may be shewn the bounds, by applying on the premises, or to the subscriber, living near. The sale to be held on the premises, where attendance will be given, by ISRAEL JACOBS, and others.

Third Month, 12th, 1783. ¶

Kennet, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 11.

WAS STOLEN, on Monday night, the 10th of March, out of the stable of the subscriber, A bay HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, about 10 years old, a natural trotter, and trots very heavy, smooth shod before, has a snip and bald face that reaches from eye to eye, has some white hairs on his near shoulder made by the collar, the hairs rubbed off his sides with the stirrups; said horse is long sided, round bodied, hollow back'd, heavy quarter'd, strait limb'd, and in good order, looks gay in the gears or under the saddle, but appears best calculated for the gears, draws well in the chain, but has been most used for a thiller; he is uncommonly easy scared. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the subscriber may have the horse, and the thief secured, so as to be brought to justice, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for the horse only, paid by ‡ WALTER CRAIG.

The Addreſs of the Merchants of the Town of Scheidam, in Holland, to his Excellency John Adams, Eſq; after their High Mightineſſes the Lords States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands had acknowledged the Freedom and Independency of the United States of North-America, and admitted the ſaid Mr. John Adams as Miniſter Plenipotentiary and Envoy of the Congreſs of the ſaid United States.

IF ever any circumſtances were capable of recalling to the minds of the people of theſe provinces the moſt lively remembrance of the cruel ſituation, to which their fore-fathers found themſelves once reduced under the oppreſſive yoke of Spaniſh tyranny, it was no doubt the terrible and critical moment when the colonies of North-America, groaning under the intolerable weight of the chains with which the unbounded ambition of Great-Britain had loaded them, were forced into a juſt and lawful war to recover the uſe and enjoyment of that liberty, to which they were entitled by the ſacred and unalienable laws of nature.

If ever the citizens of this republic have had an occaſion to remember, with ſentiments of the livelieſt gratitude, the viſible aſſiſtance and protection of a Being, who, after having conſtantly ſupported them during the courſe of a long, bloody war, which coſt their anceſtors eighty years hard ſtruggles and painful labors, deigned, by the ſtrength of his powerful arm, to break the odious fetters under which we had ſo long groaned, and who from that happy æra to the preſent time has conſtantly maintained us in the poſſeſſion of our precious liberties----if ever the citizens of theſe Provinces have been bound to remember thoſe unſpeakable favors of the Almighty, it was no doubt at that moment when haughty Britain began to feel the effects of divine indignation, and when the vengeance of Heaven defeated her ſanguinary ſchemes; it was when, treading under foot the ſacred ties of blood and nature, and meditating the deſtruction of her own offſpring, her arms were every where baffled in the moſt terrible and exemplary manner, her troops defeated, and her armies led into captivity; and at laſt that haughty power, humbled by that Heaven which ſhe had provoked, ſaw the ſceptre which ſhe had uſurped fall from her enfeebled hand, and America, ſhaking off the cruel yoke which an unnatural ſtepmother had endeavoured to impoſe for ever upon her, thanked bounteous Heaven for her happy deliverance.

If ever the inhabitants of this country, and thoſe of this city in particular, have had a juſt cauſe for joy, and good grounds to conceive the higheſt hopes of proſperity, it was undoubtedly at that ſo much wiſhed for moment, when, with an unanimous voice, the Fathers of the country declared the *United States of America* to be free and independent, and acknowledged your Excellency as Miniſter Plenipotentiary and Envoy of the *Illuſtrious Congreſs*.

Impreſſed with the various ſentiments of reſpect, joy, and gratitude, with which the unſpeakable favours of the Almighty towards both countries muſt inſpire every feeling and ſenſible mind; encouraged beſides, by ſo many happy omens, the ſubſcribers, in behalf of the merchants and inhabitants of this city, have the honour to congratulate your Excellency as the *Repreſentative of the American Congreſs*, and to aſſure you in the ſtrongeſt terms, that if any event, recorded in the annals of our country, is capable of impreſſing us with the livelieſt joy, and of opening to our minds the happieſt proſpect, it is *that glorious and ever memorable day, when our auguſt Sovereigns the Lords States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands* ſolemnly acknowledged the *Independence of the United States of America*; a ſtep, which, under the pleaſure of God, muſt become the foundation of unalterable friendſhip, and the ſource of mutual proſperity to the two republics, whoſe union, being cemented by intereſts henceforth common and inſeparable, muſt forever ſubſiſt, and be conſtantly and religiouſly preſerved by our lateſt poſterity.

Allow us then, *ye deliverers of America! ye generous defenders of her infant Liberties!* to congratulate *your illuſtrious Envoy*, and expreſs to him the livelieſt ſatisfaction we feel for an event which crowns the wiſhes of the nation.---Accept the fervent prayers which we addreſs to Heaven, beſeeching the Almighty to ſhower down his bleſſings on your republic and her Allies.

Permit us alſo to recommend to you, in the ſtrongeſt manner, the intereſts of our country, and of this city in particular.

Let thoſe of our citizens who have been the moſt zealous in promoting the acknowledgment of your independence, enjoy always a particular ſhare of your affection.

Permit us, in fine, that, faithful to ourſelves, and attentive to whatever can intereſt our commerce, the only ſource of our proſperity, we may flatter ourſelves that the produce of this flouriſhing city, our ſtrong liquors and other merchandize, may be freely imported to your States without any hindrance, or without being ſubjected to heavy duties; and may the protection, with which you honour us, and the privileges that you will grant us, rivet the bonds of our mutual friendſhip, and be to both nations the ſource of an unceaſing proſperity.

Signed in behalf of the merchants of the town of Scheidam, by

Jacobu Nolet, *Gerarbu Bouſy*,
Matthews Schul, *Jan Verlauw*.
Abraham Van der Velder,

BOSTON, *March* 3.

Copy of a letter from John Manley, Eſq; Commander of the Continental frigate Hague, to Meſſrs. Andrew Johonnot and Francis Mulligan, of this town, dated Bay Mabaut (iſland of Gaudaloupe) January 26, 1783.

"I have already acquainted you, that I have been drove on ſhore, after a 36 hours chaſe, by a 50 gun ſhip, and lay at the mercy of her inceſſant fire for two days; who, with the aſſiſtance of a 74 (and two other ſail of the line to back her) were not very ſparing of a heavy and briſk cannonade: However, without a man killed, and only one ſlightly wounded, and my damages repaired, in hull, maſts, &c. &c. it is with pleaſure I look to the proſpect of getting out to-morrow, for Matinico Fort Royal, for heaving down.

"Incloſed is a copy of a letter from his Excellency the Governor to me, which I requeſt you to publiſh, as it may ſatisfy thoſe who wiſh to entertain doubts that my conduct has met the approbation of our allies, as far as they had an opportunity of judging; and beſides, the Count appears to poſſeſs that friendſhip for America, which it ever gives me pleaſure to find in the boſoms of diſtinguiſhed foreigners.

"Count d'Eſtaing was to ſail the 25th December, with 50 ſail of the line, and 20,000 troops, for this part of the world, ſo that the Weſt-Indies will ſoon be the ſeat of active naval operations, as the Engliſh at preſent have a force of upwards of 40 ſail, and poſſibly will embody more.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your very humble ſervant,
JOHN MANLEY.

Baſſeterre, January 1, 1783.

Copy of a letter from Claud Charles, Viſcount de Damas, Marſhal de Camp of the King's armies, Governor, Lieutenant General for his Majeſty, of the iſland of Gaudaloupe, Marigalant, its dependencies, &c. &c.

"I had the honour, Sir, to receive your's, dated 13th inſt. and it was with the greateſt pleaſure I heard of your good conduct, courage and bravery, that you ſhewed in defending a frigate truſted to your care. You have perfectly fulfilled the duty of a brave officer, and it is with the utmoſt ſatisfaction that I pay this tribute to your valour. The ſecond Commandant of the Colony, the one of Port Louis, and all the officers who ſent you aſſiſtance, have entered into his Majeſty's intention, who wills, that his allies receive from his ſubjects their aſſiſtance and protection. In conſequence, Sir, they have my approbation to continue their aſſiſtance as long as you may be in want. I have wrote to M. the Marquis de Bouille, upon a requeſt which was made me by your deſire, for eight or ten cannon, Engliſh nines. This Commandant General will let me know, and ſhall have the honour to communicate to you.

"Perhaps you may not find in the Colony, all what is neceſſary to heave down your frigate---that you will certainly get at Martinico; and you will find in all French places, a friendſhip for your nation, and a true eſteem for the brave; and, Sir, you have already given proof that you are worthy the title. I ſhould be very happy that circumſtances would procure me the pleaſure of your acquaintance. If I can be of any further ſervice, I ſhall do it with pleaſure. I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) DAMAS.

Monſieur MANLEY, *Captain Continental Frigate Hague.*

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 19.

We learn from New-London, that the brig Holker, Captain John Quinlin, of this port, has taken the following veſſels in the Weſt-Indies: General Elliot, 14 guns, from Antigua, every man killed and wounded but three; Lion, from Anguilla, Captain Fat, 10 guns; ſhip Mary, 18 guns, twelves and nines, 57 men; a brig from Newfoundland, and a cutter from London, all taken in 21 days.

The Holker has taken 16 prizes in the courſe of ſix weeks, including the above.

An ACT *to prevent and diſcourage the deſertion of ſailors from the fleets of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.*

WHEREAS the laws to prevent deſertion from the fleets of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty have hitherto been found defective, *Be it therefore enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of* Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame*, That any perſon or perſons within this commonwealth, who ſhall promote or encourage the deſertion of any ſailor from any ſhip or veſſel of war belonging to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, or ſhall harbour or conceal any deſerter, knowing him to be ſuch, from any of the ſhips or veſſels as aforeſaid, every ſuch perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit and pay, for every ſuch offence, the ſum of *Thirty Pounds*, for the uſe and ſupport of government.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for any one juſtice of the peace of the city of *Philadelphia*, or of any county within this ſtate, and they and each of them are ſeverally and reſpectively authoriſed and ſtrictly enjoined and required, upon any complaint exhibited before any juſtice as aforeſaid, of any offence committed contrary to this act, to iſſue proceſs in nature of a ſummons, or a warrant under his hand and ſeal (according to the diſcretion of the ſaid juſtice) againſt the perſon or perſons ſo accuſed; and upon his or their appearance, or contempt, he ſhall call to his aſſiſtance one other juſtice, and proceed to an examination of the matters of fact, and upon due proof thereof, either by the confeſſion of the party, or by the oath or affirmation of one or more credible witneſſes, they ſhall give judgment or ſentence for the abovementioned ſum of *Thirty Pounds*, and iſſue an execution for the ſame againſt the goods and chattels of ſuch offender, and to cauſe ſale to be made of ſuch goods and chattels, and for want of ſufficient diſtreſs to impriſon the party offending for the ſpace of three months, or until ſatisfaction be made.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That wherever it ſhall appear to any juſtice as aforeſaid, on oath or affirmation of one or more credible witneſſes, that there is ground to ſuſpect that any ſailor or ſailors, deſerting as aforeſaid, are harboured or concealed on board any ſhip or veſſel within the juriſdiction of this commonwealth, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid juſtice, and he is hereby enjoined to iſſue his warrant, authoriſing and commanding the ſheriff of the county, or the under ſheriff (in caſe of the abſence or ſickneſs of the high ſheriff) to enter, in the day-time, on board any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, in which it hath been alledged the ſailor or ſailors as aforeſaid deſerting are harboured or concealed, and to make ſearch for the ſaid ſailor or ſailors, and if neceſſity requires, to break open any hatch-way, door room or cabin, on board ſaid ſhip or veſſel, to diſcover the ſaid ſailor or ſailors. And if any ſuch ſailor or ſailors ſhall be found on board any ſhip or veſſel ſo ſearched, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid ſheriff or his under ſheriff, as the caſe may be, and they are hereby reſpectively required to ſeize and apprehend the ſaid ſailor or ſailors, and to carry him or them before the juſtice who iſſued the warrant, who ſhall order him or them forthwith to be delivered to the captain or other officer commanding the ſhip or veſſel from which the ſaid ſailor or ſailors have deſerted.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if the party or parties find himſelf or themſelves aggrieved by the ſentence or judgment of the ſaid juſtices, acting under the authority of this act, he or they, on giving ſufficient ſecurity, may appeal to the juſtices of the peace of the next court of quarter ſeſſions to be held for the city or county where the ſentence ſhall be given, which court is hereby authoriſed to hear and determine the ſame, and whoſe judgment ſhall be final therein, and not removeable by certiorari, or any other writ whatever.

Signed, by Order of the Houſe,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, *on* Monday, *the Seventeenth Day of* March, *in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred Eighty and Three.*

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly

Philadelphia, March 17, 1783.

ALL perſons having juſt demands againſt PETER PARIS, late of the city of Philadelphia, Innholder, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in to the ſubſcribers; and all thoſe that are indebted by mortgage, bond, note, judgment or book account, to the ſaid deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to

SARAH PARIS, Executrix,
PETER THOMSON, and
ABRAHAM WILT, jun. } Executors,

N. B. There are ſeveral Bundles of Reſolve and Commonwealth Money of Pennſylvania, and ſome old Continental Money, ſuppoſed to have been left by ſome perſons under the care of the ſaid Peter Paris in his lifetime; therefore the right owners are deſired to call on the Executors, and make proof of their reſpective claims thereto. §

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Hempfield townſhip, Lancaſter county, ſome time laſt ſummer, Two yearling Heiffer CALVES; one of them red and white, a half-penny out of the right ear; the other a dark brown, without any brand or mark. The owner or owners are requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

March 4th, 1783. † SAMUEL WRIGHT.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Chief Juſtice, the Hon. William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſquire, ſecond juſtice, the Hon. John Evans, Eſquire, third juſtice and the Hon. George Bryan, Eſquire, fourth juſtice of the Supreme Court, and of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, for the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the ſeventh day of March inſtant, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery at the State-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday the ſeventh day of April next.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all juſtices of the peace, the coroners, eſcheators and conſtables within the ſaid city and county, that they be then and there in their own perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices, in that behalf, appertain to be done. Alſo, all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the goal of the ſaid city and county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Philadelphia, the ſeventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, and in the ſeventh year of American independence.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

LOST.

LAST Monday Evening was dropped, A ſmall Parcel of BANK NOTES, to the Amount of about 240 Dollars. They were wrapped up in a ſmall Account, in the Name of the Perſon who loſt them; are ſuppoſed to have been dropped in Front-ſtreet, ſomewhere between Market and Vine-ſtreets; and as nearly as recollected were all of the Denomination of Twenty Dollars. The FINDER of the ſaid Notes, on bringing or ſending them to the Printers hereof, or to Meſſieurs SMITH and TILTON, ſhall be entitled to ſuch Part thereof as he or ſhe ſhall think reaſonable, beſides the Thanks of THE LOSER. ¶

THE Subſcriber, in Conſequence of the Directions of General Aſſembly, will leave Town before the Houſe breaks up; but the Papers relative to Taxes in Northumberland County will be left, for ſome Time, in the Hands of Doctor JOSEPH GARDNER, who is hereby authoriſed to conduct the Buſineſs, by WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

March 19, 1783.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

AT BELL'S BOOK-STORE,

IN THIRD-STREET,

PRICE THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF,

MOORE'S ELEGANT TRAVELS,

Neatly bound, Two Volumes complete in One;

CONTAINING

A VIEW OF SOCIETY AND MANNERS

In FRANCE, SWITZERLAND and GERMANY,

With ANECDOTES

Relating to ſome EMINENT CHARACTERS.

WRITTEN BY JOHN MOORE, M. D.

During his TRAVELS through thoſe Countries, with his GRACE, The preſent DUKE of HAMILTON.

N B. At ſaid BELL's Book-Store may be had, Variety of NEW WORKS of ENTERTAINMENT, with every CURIOSITY that is come-at-a-bie in the American World of Books. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on almoſt immediately,

A TRACT of about 100 acres of LAND, ſituate in Abington townſhip, 13 miles from the city of Philadelphia; a pleaſant healthy place, whereon is erected, a dwelling-houſe, and pump in a well at the door, having plenty of excellent water in the drieſt ſeaſons; a milk-houſe over a never failing ſpring, a barn, ſtables, bearing orchard, &c. alſo a griſt and merchant-mill, having a pair of good bur mill-ſtones, &c. drove by the waters of Pennypack creek, well ſituated for buſineſs, a public road leading from Bucks county by ſaid mill door to Philadelphia; about one half ſaid tract woodland, well timbered, and moſtly within fence; the other part plough land, and about five acres of meadow made, and ten acres more meadow may be made, and chiefly watered, with little labour, by letting water out of the mill-race, and by ſeveral laſting ſprings and brooks running partly through ſaid land. For particulars, terms and title, which is good, apply to ROBERT PAUL, on the premiſes. §

Abington, March 17, 1783.

March 9, 1783.

WHEREAS a certain JAMES M'COSH, of York county, in the State of Pennſylvania, obtained a BOND of me the ſubſcriber, of St. Georges hundred, and New-Caſtle county, in the Delaware State, bearing date on the 2d, or between that and the 10th of June, in the year 1782, for the ſum of One Hundred and Seventy-five Pounds in ſpecie, to be paid at three ſeparate payments; the firſt being for Fifty Pounds, he received it agreeable to contract, as per receipt on ſaid bond; and the ſaid James M'Coſh, after receiving the aforeſaid bond and the aforeſaid Fifty Pounds, did, in a moſt fraudulent manner, make a ſecond ſale of a legacy due him in right of his wife Janet, to a certain Benjamin Armſtrong, who purchaſed it ('tis thought) after having knowledge of the firſt contract made by ſaid M'Coſh with me, by which it is evident there is a fraud intended by them; therefore I forewarn all perſons not to take aſſignment on the aforeſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay any more until the right in and to the aforeſaid legacy be determined between the aforeſaid Benjamin Armſtrong and me, as the aforeſaid bond will be ſubject to all the coſt I may be put to by ſaid M'Coſh's illegal contract with ſaid Armſtrong. § JAMES HAUGHEY.

CAME to the plantation of Dr. Kearſley, in the Northern Liberties, on the firſt inſtant, a ſtrawberry roan coloured HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, and now in the poſſeſſion of Owen Carrigan, living on ſaid place. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. † *March* 17, 1783.

By Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court for the county of Bucks, will be expoſed to SALE, by public Vendue, upon the premiſes, on the 7th day of April next,

A CERTAIN LOT of WOODLAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Wright's-Town, in the county aforeſaid, containing five acres and one quarter, late the property of Iſaiah Linton, deceaſed; alſo the Right of the ſaid Iſaiah Linton (being the remainder in Fee Simple, after the deceaſe of his mother) in a certain Tract of LAND, ſituate in Wright's-Town aforeſaid, containing 170 acres, about 100 whereof are cleared, the remainder well timbered, 10 acres of meadow, and more may be made; there are on the premiſes two frame houſes, kitchen and barn, and a conſtant ſpring of water convenient to the dwelling. The terms will be made known at the day of ſale, by

March 17. § WILLIAM LINTON, Adminiſt.

THE creditors of Robert Fulton, deceaſed (formerly of Lancaſter) are requeſted to meet at PATRICK BYRNE's Tavern, in Front-ſtreet, on Friday, the 25th day of April next, at ſix o'clock in the evening. ¶

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, on the river Schuylkill and Perkiomen, 23 miles from Philadelphia, and is well situated for health, profit, and pleasure; the land is high, the aspect south, the country abounding with most sorts of game and fish, and in a social neighbourhood, good for marketing; containing 302 acres, one third timbered, a good proportion of watered meadow, and a large addition of ground may be appropriated to that use. The arable land is good in quality, and has most of it been limed from 50 to 100 bushels the acre; there is water in the driest seasons in all the fields, except one; a large lime-kiln, and a share of a shad-fishery on the place; a merchant-mill, and the most necessary tradesmen adjoining the premises. The house is almost new, situated on an eminence nearly central, commanding a full view of the farm, and an extensive prospect of hilly country; it is 45 feet in length, and 35 feet wide, with eight feet entries on each floor through the middle; it is built with the best stone, lime and sand, with a cedar roof, completely finished by Philadelphia workmen, and is well calculated to accommodate a large genteel family; there are two stair-cases, good garrets, and cellars, in one of which is the kitchen, but intended for a dairy, as the water is conveyed through it; a pump at the door, a stone smoke and hog-house, a large garden well manured and fenced, and a grass lot round the whole, a large orchard, and a young one of grafted fruit, containing 200 trees; the barn is built of the same materials as the house, 65 feet by 35, with stables underneath, and is inferior to no building of its size, one of the bays has held 1000 bushels of wheat in the straw: there are a cow and carriage-house adjoining. The above described plantation is calculated in every respect for a gentleman's country retreat, and is compleat for a farmer to make a livelihood, by raising grain and going to market, the land being most excellent for pasture.

The terms of sale may be either cash, bills of exchange, or it will be exchanged for an interest in Philadelphia, or the payments will be made easy to the purchaser, upon his giving security. Immediate possession will be given, and indisputable title made. For further particulars enquire of JEREMIAH WARDER, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber, on the premises.

¶ JAMES VAUX.

THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the door of the subscriber, in Front-street, near the corner of Black-Horse-Alley, on Wednesday, the 26th February, A strawberry roan HORSE, with a star in his face, 14 and an half hands high, rising four years old, having neither saddle or bridle on. Whoever has taken up said horse, or will give information so that he be had again, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges, paid by † WILLIAM POLLARD.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Adam Heilman, late of Pikeland township, Chester county, deceased, to make speedy payment, otherwise they may expect to be proceeded against as the law directs; and all persons who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, in order that they may be paid, by JOHN HEILMAN,) Executors.
March 4. † HENRY HEILMAN,)

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Plumstead township, Bucks county, on the 25th of December last, a likely young Negroe man, named CUFF, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; had on, when he went away, a scarlet coat, full trimmed, a lightish coloured jacket, buckskin breeches, and blue yarn stockings. Said Negroe is an active fellow with horses, has been used to driving a carriage and tending race horses; it is most likely he will incline to fall into that employ or tending a stable, as he has been seen in Philadelphia. Any person apprehending said Negroe and delivering him to the subscriber, or to John Hart, three miles from Philadelphia, on the old York road, or securing him in any goal, so that the owner may have him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ WILLIAM HART.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and two LOTS, the corner of Hamilton and Northampton-streets, in Easton; one large two story stone Ditto, 62 feet front, and one Lot in Northampton-street, one stone Store-house, 40 by 20 feet, and a Proprietary Lot adjoining the last mentioned, and one small House and Lot; the whole of the lots are 60 feet front, and 220 feet deep; deeds for the two first mentioned houses and three lots, and a sheriff's deed for the last; one House and Lot in the centre of the town of Northampton, a Deed for half of a two story stone House in Philipsburgh, New-Jersey; 40 acres Land near Nazareth, one half of 100 acres Land, in company with the late Lewis Gordon, Esq; in Mount-Bethel township, 12 miles from Easton; 182 acres of land, 7 miles over the blue mountains, on which is a good mill seat, a large stream of water (called M'Michael's creek) running through the centre; 80 acres Woodland, deeded; 190 acres large pine timber Ditto, at Sheholey; 80 acres improved Ditto, in Mount-Bethel, on which 30 acres of meadow may be made.

For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living in Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, who requests that all those who are indebted to him, either by bond, note or book debt, may make immediate payment, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs. MYER HART.

Easton, March 6, 1783. ¶

ABSCONDED from his bail, on the 6th of this instant March, a certain JAMES CASKEY, a carpenter by trade, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, slim made, and has a high nose; wore brown clothes when he absconded, but commonly wears light coloured clothes; his place of residence is Wilmington, but went away from his bail in Philadelphia. Whoever secures the said Caskey, so as the subscriber may get him again, shall have FIVE POUNDS REWARD, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN STEWART, living in Southwark.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to harbour or carry him off. †

RAN AWAY, on the 27th of January last, from the subscriber, in Greenwich township, Cumberland county, West New-Jersey, a lusty lad, about 20 years of age, named WILLIAM BURK. Whoever secures said lad shall receive SIX-PENCE reward, but no charges.

March 1783. ¶ GABRIEL DAVIS.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Richmond, commonly called Point-no-Point, containing 56 acres or thereabouts, 22 of which is excellent meadow; there is on said place two large bearing orchards of excellent grafted apple trees, a two story brick house and kitchen, a well of good water. For further particulars, enquire of JOSEPH LYNN, in Market-street, Philadelphia. ¶ *March* 10, 1783.

GRAND LODGE,

Philadelphia, March 5, 1783.

THE Quarterly Communication of the GRAND LODGE of Pennsylvania will be held at the Lodge Room, in Lodge Alley, in this City, on Monday, the 31st instant, at 10 o'Clock A. M. at which Time the Officers of the several Lodges, holding Warrants under the Jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, are requested punctually to attend.

By Order of the R. W. Grand Master,
JOSEPH HOWELL, jun. Deputy Grand Sec'y.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOSEPH JOHNSTON, late of Blockley, deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is properly authorised by the Administratrix to settle the accounts of the deceased; and all persons that have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring them in for payment. ¶ ISAAC WARNER.

Blockley, February 1783.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
FRIDAY, *March* 7, 1783. A. M.

THE Committee to whom was referred the Petition of George Roth, reported a bill, entituled "An Act for "confirming the estate of George Roth in certain lands, some "of the title deeds being lost," which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

Ordered, That the said George Roth give notice thereof in the public news-papers of this city.

Extract from the Minutes,
J. SHALLUS, Assistant Clerk of the General Assembly.

THE above named George Roth begs leave to inform the public, that by some accident he has lost the title deeds to his plantation and five several tracts of land, situate partly in Marlborough and partly in Upper Hanover township, in the county of Philadelphia, adjoining each other, and containing in the whole 192 acres and 134 perches, and are bounded by the lands of Philip Mood, Peter Heist, Philip Reed, George Michael Rieder, Adam Hillegas, Leonard Thomas and Jacob Shaffer, and that he, by his humble petition, applied to the honourable the House in General Assembly of this State, praying the said Assembly to pass an act for confirming to him his estate in the premises; whereupon the said honourable House was pleased to pass the above resolve; and in pursuance of the said resolve, the said George Roth gives notice thereof accordingly: And if any person or persons have any objections why the said bill should not pass into a law, they are desired forthwith to make them known. ¶

March 1, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Peirsol, late of West Nantmell township, Chester county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, Executor to said estate, &c.

And likewise all persons indebted to Alice Peirsol, widow, and relict of said John Peirsol, either by bond, bill, note or book accounts, or any other contract whatsoever, are desired to come and discharge the same without further notice.

All persons that have any demands against the aforesaid estate, are likewise desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted and settlement made, by ¶

JOSEPH TRAGO, Attorney at law for said widow.

TO BE LETT,

And entered on the 25th Instant,

THAT valuable and well-accustomed TAVERN at the Cross-Roads, Chester county, with the plantation belonging to it. For terms, apply to the Subscriber, near the premises.

Cross-Roads, March 6, 1783. ¶ JAMES JOHNSTON.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the first of April,

THAT most valuable FARM, whereon Mrs. Harman now lives, in Upper Darby, Chester county, containing about 230 acres of land, by the shares, and has every conveniency that is requisite for a farmer. For terms, apply to said Mrs. Harman, on the premises. ¶

To be RENTED for one Year,

From the first of April, 1783.

THE Farm, called GRÆME-PARK, 19 miles from Philadelphia, containing 550 acres, a proper proportion of woodland, arable and meadow; a large stone farm-house, barn, cow-house, milk-house and other conveniences. For other particulars, apply to Mr. GEORGE MEADE, in Philadelphia, or ELIZABETH FERGUSON, living contiguous to the premises. The tenant to pay the taxes. One third of the rent will be taken in good produce on the spot.

No person need apply but such as can be well recommended. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the first of May next,

A TAN-YARD, in the Northern Liberties, fronting on Long-Lane, and adjoining the tan-yard of John Waggoner, late the property of William Bettle, deceased; the lot is 100 feet front on said lane, and 200 feet deep, with the following buildings erected thereon, viz. a large bark-house, a mill-house, currying shop and beam-house, also a stable and chaise-house, with a loft over the whole for hay, with a sufficient number of pitts for carrying on the tanning business extensively. The Premises are subject to a ground-rent of Three Shillings and Six-pence per foot.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Samuel Bettle, in Chesnut-street, or Joseph Howell, in Church-Alley, who requests all persons indebted to the estate above mentioned to be speedy in paying the same, as they are under a necessity of making a final settlement of the estate, agreeable to the last will of the testator.

N. B. Should the above premises not be sold before the 5th of April next, they will then be sold by John Bayard, Auctioneer, at public vendue, at the Coffee-house, at six o'clock in the evening.

SAMUEL BETTLE,
¶ JOSEPH HOWELL.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN wet off the tenter-bars of the subscriber, in the night of the 21st of February last, a piece of woollen CLOTH, about 13 or 14 yards long, three quarters wide, of a light colour, well raised, and would pass for a good bearskin, numbered at one end 61 with a linen thread, about three quarters of a yard from the same end there is about two inches of a blue thread wove in. Whoever takes up the thief, with the cloth, and secures him in any goal in this State or New-Jersey, so that he be brought to justice, and the cloth recovered, shall have the above reward, paid by the subscriber, living in Warminster township, Bucks county. ROBERT MILLER. ¶

Bucks County, February 25, 1783.

Several Robberies committed.

CAME to the House of DANIEL HOUGH, Collector of Taxes, in Solebury township, on Monday the 10th instant, about 7 o'clock in the evening, two men, armed with swords and pistols; one a tall slim man about 6 feet high, had on a large cocked hat and a light coloured great coat; he rode a large brown horse; the other a small sized man; had on a round hat, and light coloured great coat, and rode a sorrel horse with a bald face. They robbed him of one half johannes, and about ninety seven pounds in French crowns and Spanish milled dollars, and a quantity of State money. The same robbers then proceeded to JOSEPH DYERS, Collector of Taxes in Plumsted township, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, forcibly entered his house, terrified and treated his family very ill, threatening to burn and destroy all he had, if ever he collected taxes from any of their friends again, and robbed him of near 60 pounds in silver, and upwards of 80 in State money, one silver mounted hanger, one pair of money scales, 3 yards of home made cloth, one pair of silver knee buckles, broke his guns, &c. They then proceeded to the House of JONATHAN STOUT, Collector of military fines in Tinicum township, and between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, forcibly broke open his house, abused his family, broke several guns, destroyed his property at a mischievous rate, and robbed him of some hard and State money, one silver punch strainer, one silver whistle, one silver tea tongs, one beaver hat, one pound hard soap, 5 or 6 pounds of candles, a ribband flowered on each edge with silver, one yard long and three inches wide, one buckle brush, one half paper of pins, two hat feathers, &c. Any person or persons that will apprehend both or either of said robbers, so that he or they be convicted thereof, shall receive ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY HARD DOLLARS reward, from us

DANIEL HOUGH,
JOSEPH DYER, and,
JONATHAN STOUT.

N. B. There is great reason to suspect one of the above robbers is named DOAN.

To be SOLD by the subscriber,

Living in Wood's-Town, Salem county, State of New-Jersey.

TWO valuable PLANTATIONS; one lying on the river Delaware, in the county aforesaid, containing about 200 acres, being pleasantly situated, lying opposite Wilmington, on which is and can be made 60 acres of excellent bank and swamp meadow, a good orchard, small buildings, a small quantity of upland cleared, the rest woodland, on which is a considerable quantity of good white oak ship timber, likewise 1000 cords of wood or upwards may be cut, and not hurt the place; there is a good landing on the place: The other lying within one mile of the former, containing about 120 acres, of which 25 acres of excellent swamp meadow may be and is made, about 70 acres within good fence, including the swamp and meadow, divided into three fields; there is a two story new frame house, 30 feet by 20, and a new kitchen adjoining the same, the house not quite enclosed, a good stable and orchard, the land good, the remainder being woodland, full of timber. They both may be entered on the 25th of March next. The purchaser or purchasers, on paying one third of the money down, may have time for the remainder. The above land is very valuable, and will be sold on reasonable terms, by § JECHONIAS WOOD.

West Nantmill township, Feb. 25, 1783.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

And may be entered on the first day of April next,

A GRIST MILL, with 50 acres of LAND thereunto belonging, lying and being in West Caln township, Chester county, adjoining lands of William Clingan, Esq; and others; there is a large stream of water sufficient for mills, forge, or any kind of water works, in the driest season, two pair of stones, in good order, all the running geers in compleat order for manufacturing flour; said mill has been noted for making a great quantity of flour. As it lies so convenient to the Lancaster road, and in a plentiful part of the country for grain, cannot fail commanding plenty of business. There is a tolerable good dwelling-house, spring-house and stabling, a proportionable quantity of well watered meadow made, a thriving orchard, &c. Bar iron, flour, or imported goods will be taken in payment as cash; a sufficient title will be made. For terms apply to the subscriber, at his mill, 6 miles from the aforesaid mill, or to Mr. JOHN WALL, in Walnut-street, Philadelphia.

¶ MORDECAI PEIRSOL.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, living in Bensalem township, Bucks county, Three Dollars and a Half, and a Silver Watch with a china face; with a crack across the face, maker's name J. Keeplime, London, No. 204. I desire all Watchmakers to take notice if this watch comes into their hands, and beg it may be stopped.

† JACOB LIGHTWOOD.

To be Sold at private Sale,

(And possession to be given the first of May, or earlier if required) during the natural life of Joseph Galloway,

THAT elegant SEAT on which the subscriber at present resides, situated near the river Neshaminey, 18 miles from Philadelphia and 5 from Bristol, containing 444 acres, a large proportion of which is arable, and in good order, with 22 acres of bottom and 8 of upland meadow. This beautiful spot abounds with fruit of the greatest variety and best quality; the orchards have produced upwards of 100 hogsheads of cyder in a season, and the garden is amply supplied with most delicious pears, plumbs, apricots, grapes, raiberries, currants, strawberries and cherries. The manhon house is convenient, spacious and elegant, with a good roomy kitchen and offices adjoining, large and convenient stables, and a compleat stone barn and granary, smoke, coach, cyder, poultry, cow, sheep, and other out-houses. The farm yielded upwards of 2000 bushels of grain the year before last, and now has upwards of 60 acres of winter grain in the ground. The terms of purchase will be made quite convenient to the buyer.

Likewise, to be SOLD on the same Place (separate or together) an extensive DISTILLERY, most ingeniously designed and compleatly executed: the works consist of three stills, one of 700 gallons, another of 160, and a third of 42, all with the best block-tin worms; ten cedar cisterns, capable of holding 700 gallons each, and every necessary utensil. These works are conveniently situated for distilling either malt, molasses or cyder (500 hogsheads of the latter were run off the last season) as they lay within 2 and a half miles of a good landing, and in the bosom of a wood; they are so contrived on a never failing stream, that any quantity of water can be readily applied without a hand's labour, by well designed trunks and troughs, to every purpose of the business. The farm can be furnished with a sufficiency of the best stock and a compleat sett of farming utensils. Apply to Doctor HUTCHISON, in Philadelphia, or

¶ JAMES WILKINSON, on the premises.

February 26, 1783.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

Supplement to the Pennſylvania Gazette. No. 2753.

HOUSE of LORDS, London, December 5, 1782.

THE Marquis of Carmarthen roſe up to move for an addreſs to his Majeſty for his moſt gracious ſpeech. He expreſſed an hope that the houſe would be unanimous in teſtifying their humble gratitude to the crown for intentions ſo gracious, for ſentiments ſo paternal, for ſacrifices ſo generous. He declared a full confidence in his Majeſty's ſervants, and that while their conduct ſhould continue to deſerve it, they ſhould meet with his ſupport. He was happy, he ſaid, in every opportunity of teſtifying his reſpect for the crown, and doubly happy when he could teſtify this reſpect, on an occaſion ſo happy as the preſent; when it appeared that the relief, the happineſs of his ſubjects, formed the firſt wiſh in the royal breaſt. He hoped that peace would ſpon return to bleſs the land; but, that if any untoward accident ſhould fruſtrate the endeavours and interrupt the negociations now on foot for that deſirable object, the ſpirit of this country would enable his Majeſty to proſecute the war with vigour. The flouriſhing ſtate of the navy, which was a ſubject of hope and confidence, in caſe of being obliged to carry on the war, was alſo an encouragement to open a treaty for peace. Terms of peace were offered with greateſt advantage at a ſeaſon of victory and triumph. The ſucceſs of his Majeſty's arms, both by ſea and land, during the laſt campaign, afforded ground to hope that his Majeſty's miniſters would be able to make peace on conditions fair, ſafe and honourable. America, he hoped, would not yet be wholly loſt to Great-Britain. A ſameneſs of religion, language, habits, and diſpoſitions, together with mutual intereſt, would, he truſted, re-eſtabliſh a ſolid and a reciprocally advantageous connection between the colonies and the mother country. In the mean time, it would be impolitic and imprudent to relax the preparations for war. Theſe muſt go on with alacrity, as the ſureſt means of making peace. This country poſſeſſed the greateſt reſources; reſources not only of wealth and of credit, but of men; gallant and able ſea and land officers, and an hardy and intrepid race of ſailors and ſoldiers, ready and determined to execute their commands. There was therefore nothing of which we ought to be afraid, provided that, with unanimity and truly patriotic zeal, all ranks and deſcriptions of men ſhould unite in bringing forth into exertion the ſpirit and vigour of the nation. It was not for him to go farther into the ſubjects that were touched in his Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech. He truſted it would meet with univerſal approbation. An important revolution had happened in the hiſtory of the world. America, diſſevered from Britain, was riſing into an independent ſtate, and would ſhed various influences on the old world. But he hoped the parent ſtate might ſtill derive ſome advantages from the proſperity of its offspring. To cultivate a good underſtanding between theſe relations, let the whole nation, all the component parts of the conſtitution, join hearts and hands. Let the Crown, Lords and Commons unite to form one body of government, for the purpoſe of reſtoring, if poſſible, a portion of the diminiſhed glory of this nation. His Lordſhip then read the ſubſtance of an addreſs, recapitulating, as uſual, and approving all the propoſitions in the ſpeech.

Lord Hawke ſeconded the motion, that had been made for this addreſs. His Lordſhip ſpoke in ſo low a tone of voice, that it was with difficulty we could catch theſe ſentiments. He encouraged the houſe, and the nation, to ſtrengthen the hands of his Majeſty's ſervants, and to hope for an happy iſſue out of the preſent troubles, from a view of the glorious ſtate of the Britiſh navy. The ſtrength, and the ſtability of this bulwark, againſt foreign attack, his Lordſhip aſſerted, depended not on the poſſeſſion of our colonies, but on the virtue of the nation. The glory of the Britiſh navy was founded not on the ſand of the American ſhore, but on the honour, the good faith, and the induſtry of Britain. In the courſe of human affairs, advantages were not uncommonly blended with diſadvantages; the former roſe out of the latter. His Lordſhip illuſtrated this general doctrine by ſome particular inſtances: on which ſubject he glanced at the effect, the independence of Britiſh America muſt have on the dependencies of Spain and of France.

Earl of Radnor proteſted that it was far from his intention to mar that unanimity which the noble Lord who ſpoke laſt had ſo warmly recommended, and which the ſituation of public affairs required. He approved of the propoſed addreſs as far as it went; but was of opinion that it did not ſufficiently expreſs that ſenſe of gratitude, which he was confident their Lordſhips felt to the crown, for ſacrificing the conſiderations alluded to in the addreſs to the good of the public. His Lordſhip, therefore, propoſed, by way of ſupplement rather than amendment, to be inſerted the beginning of the ſecond paragraph of the motion for the addreſs, viz. To acknowledge with the ſincereſt gratitude, "The ſacrifice that his Majeſty "has been graciouſly and affectionately pleaſed to make to the wiſhes and "opinions of his people, fully convinced that his Majeſty's own conduct "has always been actuated by a ſimilar diſpoſition."

The Earl of Sandwich then roſe, and immediately declared his reſolution to ſupport his Majeſty's preſent ſervants, both by contributing his endeavours to raiſe the neceſſary ſupplies and otherwiſe, until they ſhould prove by their conduct (which he did not expect would be the caſe) that they were unworthy of the confidence of the nation. He entirely agreed with the Marquis of Carmarthen, that unanimity in the preſent moment was that on which all the hopes of the nation did reſt. Our enemies would mark well what degree of unity, or of diſcord, prevailed in the councils of this country; and in proportion to theſe, their hopes, and conſequently their efforts, would be vigorous or languid. He profeſſed an ardent deſire of peace, but cautioned, with much feeling and energy, the ſervants of the crown againſt graſping with eagerneſs and precipitation at ſuch a peace, as would only be a temporary refuge from impending dangers, and as muſt be followed ſoon by freſh attacks, and all the calamities of a new war. It is admitted, ſaid his Lordſhip, that there is no cauſe of deſpondency. Succeſs, brilliant ſucceſs, has attended his Majeſty's arms, this laſt campaign, both by ſea and land. The two great objects againſt which the efforts of France and Spain had been directed, were Gibraltar and Jamaica. Their attacks againſt both theſe important places had been baffled. The firſt had been preſerved by the brave, and able, and vigilant, and unexampled efforts of a great land commander. The ſecond by the bold and ſkilful courage and addreſs of a naval hero, whoſe name was dear at home, and reſpected abroad. General Elliot had ſignalized his valour and conduct in Europe, and Admiral Lord Rodney had diſtinguiſhed his capacity and bravery in the Weſt-Indies. Succeſs, he hoped, would ſtill attend his Majeſty's arms, and if ſo, the nation had a right to look with confidence for a good peace. He had been employed in negotiation, and having had a little experience, he would give his Majeſty's miniſters ſome advice. If the French ſhould refuſe to accede to honourable terms of peace at this time, it was not reaſonable that they ſhould be indulged with an offer of the ſame terms, if the events of the war ſhould be in favour of Great-Britain---as he doubted not they would be. The terms that were offered in November, 1782, were not of neceſſity the terms that ſhould be offered in November 1783. The French, he aſſured their Lordſhips, would riſe or fall in their demands, according to the ſucceſs or diſcomfiture of their arms; and his Majeſty's miniſters, he affirmed, would be fools, if they did not follow their example. His Lordſhip alſo cautioned his Majeſty's miniſters againſt innovations in the conſtitution.

Lord Viſcount Stormont, profeſſing the greateſt reſpect for the Crown, ſaid, that he ſhould be very ſorry to with-hold his aſſent to an addreſs fraught with ſentiments of loyalty and affection to his Majeſty; and in the preſent ſituation of public affairs, he would not oppoſe the granting of the neceſſary ſupplies. He was aware of the importance of unanimity, and therefore he would not do or ſay any thing that looked like hanging on the wheels of government. But he reſerved to himſelf the liberty of delivering his opinion, on any future occaſion, upon the matters that formed the ſubject of the propoſed addreſs to his Majeſty. This he underſtood, from their Lordſhips journals, was perfectly parliamentary. A deference, a compliſance, he underſtood, to the Crown, might forbear all animadverſions on doctrines, or propoſitions contained in an addreſs, in reply to a ſpeech from the throne, without precluding any member of either houſe from delivering his ſentiments with the moſt perfect freedom, on the ſame doctrines and propoſitions, when they came formally before Parliament. Having ſaid this, he would now trouble their Lordſhips with a few obſervations on ſome parts of the ſpeech, which he was at liberty to underſtand to be the ſpeech of the Miniſter. Unconditional independency had been granted to the Americans. If what was ſaid on that ſubject in the addreſs meant any thing, it meant that not even a truce, or ceſſation of hoſtilities, had been obtained as the price of ſo important a conceſſion. Whatever be the nature of the peace between this country and France, or at whatever time it may take place, at all adventures, and in all caſes, the Americans are independent. The offer of independence is unqualified, unconditional, irreycoable. The navy is allowed to be in the higheſt ſtate of perfection. The epithet glorious has been applied, and not improperly applied to this bulwark of the nation. Let it then be remembered, and I give warning that I ſhall remember, that when the peace was made, if it ſhall be made, the ſtate of the Engliſh navy was glorious. His Lordſhip then reaſoned on the important ſubject under conſideration from hiſtory, and particular treaties, ſome of which were on record in the journals of the Britiſh Parliament. When Philip the III. of Spain treated with his revolted ſubjects of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, on the footing of independence, he obtained, as the price of his conceſſion, a truce of twelve years, a truce from the year 1609 to 1622, the commencement of the reign of Philip IV. He obtained indemnity and oblivion for all the partizans of his government, and the free exerciſe of the Catholic religion, if they ſhould chuſe to remain in the low countries, without any ſhare of political power: Or they were permited to retire with their effects to any part of the Spaniſh dominions. And at the peace of Munſter, the Spaniſh nation, by perſeverance in arms, retained ten out of ſeventeen Provinces, more than two thirds of the whole in value and extent of territory. Why ſhould not Britain follow this example of perſeverance? Why ſhould ſhe relinquiſh all her claims, without reſervation? The Dutch deſerted their alliance with France, in order to make a ſeparate peace with Spain at Munſter; ſo, if we reaſon from human nature, diſplayed in the conduct of nations, is there ground to hope that the Americans might one day renounce their connections with France in like manner. It is well enough known continued his Lordſhip, that when his Majeſty's troops took poſſeſſion of Charleſtown, the French did not heſitate to declare, at different times, that they did not think that it was poſſible to wreſt the whole of the thirteen colonies from Britain. France, even ambitious France, was avowedly of opinion, that you might retain the ſouthern provinces---you are doing yourſelves, what the united power of your enemies could not force you to do. The political veſſel, on board of which you are paſſengers, is in the midſt of a ſtorm, which ſhe has long weathered, and from an impatience of toil you adviſe to run her into the enemy's port. Nature had placed Britain in the neighbourhood of a powerful, proud and ambitious rival, envious of her proſperity and glory. America and Britain united, ſhe knew were able to reſiſt the attacks of Europe confederated againſt them. It was her object to diſſolve the union that formed ſo mighty a power, and this ſhe has effected at a time when the die was caſt, when fortune favoured, when the ſcale was turned. He did not reaſon concerning the illegality of making peace on the terms he ſuſpected were propoſed, but concerning the political wiſdom of ſuch a meaſure or expediency. But while his Lordſhip allowed the right of making peace or war in general to the Crown, a diſmemberment of the empire could not be made without the authority of the eſtates of the Kingdom. It had been affirmed in the ſpeech, that his Majeſty had reſolved to acknowledge independence to America, having collected the ſenſe of Parliament. He contended that the ſenſe of Parliament on that ſubject had not been collected. The Houſe of Commons, indeed, had reſolved that offenſive war ought not to be carried on any longer againſt America; but that queſtion had never ſo much as been before the Houſe of Peers. His Lordſhip then ſpoke on the ſubject of American loyaliſts, and inſiſted that they ought not, either in juſtice or good policy, to be abandoned; but that they ſhould be reſtored to the full enjoyment of all their privileges and eſtates. Here too he reaſoned from hiſtory; from certain articles reſpecting the indemnity of the Catalonians, in a peace concluded about half a century ago, between Spain and England; from the caſe of the ſubjects of France and Holland, who were mutually pardoned and reſtored to their privileges, upon a truce or peace between theſe powers. When firſt a peace was talked of, when the Houſe of Commons determined to give up offenſive war againſt America, it had been advanced by thoſe who adviſed that meaſure, that there were perſons in London authorized to treat for a ſeparate peace between America and Great-Britain; but upon enquiry, no ſuch perſons were to be found. A negociation is opened at Paris, under the eye and direction of the French Miniſtry; under their vigilant and penetrating eye, that ſaw, and purſued invariably the intereſt of the monarchy. Great-Britain, in the midſt of the moſt noble atchievements by ſea and land, receiving on the bended knee the law from revolted ſubjects, in alliance with her inveterate foe, was a ſpectacle he could not behold without indignation and grief. He conjured their Lordſhips to conſider that the loſs of America would be felt by Great-Britain in a double proportion. For what was taken from the ſcale of England was thrown into that of France. His Lordſhip ſpoke alſo againſt all fanciful innovations in the conſtitution.---He adverted alſo (but this in the hurry of writing we omitted to mention in the proper place) to a diſpoſition common to all nations, but particularly obſervable among the Engliſh, to depreciate what they are obliged to part with, and to magnify the importance of every new acquiſition. The importance of America to this country had been diminiſhed by certain writers; but a man of plain and blunt underſtanding, like himſelf, could not raiſe his views to that ſublimity of ſpeculation, which was neceſſary to impreſs a conviction that the loſs of America was not an eſſential loſs to this country.

The Earl of Shelburne, from a regard to unanimity, would not have riſen to ſay any thing that might wear the aſpect of debate, if he had not been

called up by the noble Lord who ſpoke laſt. He maintained that unconditional independence had not been granted to the Americans; that the offer that had been made was not irrevocable; and referred the noble Lord to the words of the addreſs, which he repeated with emphaſis, inſiſting, that if fair, honorable, and equal terms could not be obtained from France, the ally of America, then the offer (a word on which he laid great ſtreſs) might be withdrawn, and would ceaſe and determine. He ſpoke with contempt of Spaniſh politicks, and alledged that he did not think it fair argumentation to reaſon from what had happened to the Spaniards two hundred years ago, to what happened now to Great-Britain. If there were certain circumſtances of ſimiliarity between the hiſtory of Philip III. of Spain and the Dutch, and that of George III. and the Americans, there were alſo many circumſtances of diſſimilarity. He vindicated the character of the American Commiſſioners, from the inſinuation that they were under the direction of France. He ſaid that he believed them, in his conſcience, to be men of ſtrict honor, and that as far as they were bound, they would fulfil their engagements to France. But ſtill, their conduct towards Great-Britain, he believed to be free and unconſtrained; and he did not know, that they were in the leaſt influenced by the court of Verſailles. Every exertion, he aſſured their Lordſhips, ſhould be made, in order to obtain an honorable peace. His Majeſty's Miniſters were fully authoriſed to make peace from the ſenſe of the parliament and of the nation; and although the Houſe of Commons did not conſtitute parliament, yet his Majeſty had other ways of finding out the ſenſe of the nation, than by the reſolutions of that houſe. His Majeſty had the privilege of making peace or war, and the views and convictions, on which he made either, he might derive from various ſources. He had endeavoured to find out ſome means of reſtoring America to this country, before he had granted an offer of independency; this offer, he ſaid, was to him a bitter pill. He repeated the profeſſions he had made when he came into adminiſtration, and proteſted that he was determined to abide by them. He came into power with an intention to put an end to the accurſed American war; he had endeavoured, and would ſtill endeavour, to revive habits of intercourſe and affection between America and England, before theſe habits ſhould be entirely extinguiſhed; before French habits ſhould take root in America; before a new generation ſhould ſpring up with habits and prejudices hoſtile to Britain. He came into office with a view to bring about œconomy in the civil liſt, and to effect an equal repreſentation of the people in parliament; theſe were his objects, and theſe he would purſue. If America was to be given up, he inſiſted that it was the laſt adminiſtration that had forced the preſent to make ſo great a ſacrifice. He was not the author of the Boſton port bill, of the duty on tea, or of the declaratory act reſpecting America. He anſwered Lord Sandwich, by paying him compliments on his openneſs in parliament, his experience and ability in negotiation. He could not, without egregious imprudence, ſay how far he would follow his advice; but he profeſſed a juſt regard to his opinions. As to innovations, he hoped that to reſtore the rights of the people to be repreſented in parliament, would not be conſidered as an innovation. His Lordſhip concluded with a panegyric on the talents and virtues of his colleagues in office.

Earl Fitzwilliam reminded Lord Shelburne of the tenor of his ſpeeches in June and July laſt, when he ſeemed to indicate a diſpoſition to maintain the dependence of America on Britain, and aſked him whether any thing had happened to cauſe an alteration in his reſolutions? He alledged alſo, that ſome of thoſe acts which had contributed to ſeparate America from Britain had been paſſed when Lord Shelburne was a ſecretary of ſtate.

Lord Stormont alſo preſſed the miniſter on this head, and called to his remembrance his aſſertion, "That the ſun of England's glory would be ſet, whenever independence ſhould be granted to America." That ſun is now ſet, continued his Lordſhip; not a ray of light or hope; all is utter darkneſs and horror. I will not, ſaid his Lordſhip, preſs this point into any indelicate expreſſions concerning particular aſſertions or dates; but certainly there was a time when the noble Lord did maintain doctrines very different from thoſe which ſeem to govern his conduct at the preſent moment. He follows, he ſays, with reluctance, the dictates of the people. But ſurely the voice of the people is not with this unconditional ſurrender of America.----Lord Stormont obſerved that the miniſter derided Spaniſh politics. Politicians, however, he ſaid, who could retain 10 out of 17 provinces, were more to be commended, however weak they might be ſuppoſed to be, than thoſe able negotiators, who of 13 retained none. The Spaniſh miniſter, who acted for the court of Madrid at the peace of Munſter, was as able a politician as ever exiſted; and of all the multifarious negotiators that were now employed by England in Paris, there was not one whoſe character would ſuffer by a compariſon with that miniſter.

Lord Shelburne replied, by giving a hiſtory of the circumſtances and the views with which he had come into office. He had fretted and tormented himſelf, he ſaid, in order to find out ſome other means than thoſe he had been obliged to uſe for the purpoſe of regaining America, and all to no purpoſe.

The Duke of Richmond went deeply into the hiſtory of the American war, which he endeavoured to prove had been occaſioned wholly by the laſt miniſtry. He added, that he had predicted the ſeparation of America from Great-Britain. He then praiſed the naval exertions of this adminiſtration. He ſaid that Gibraltar had been ſaved, not ſolely by Gen. Elliot, altho' he had done his duty, but chiefly by Lord Howe, whoſe conduct, he declared, had been ſingularly ſkilful, and indeed unparalelled in the naval hiſtory of Britain. It was an honor, he ſaid, to their Lordſhips, that he had taken his ſeat among them in that houſe. But as to the laſt adminiſtration, he could only ſay, that not more than eleven ſhips could be had for Admiral Pigot, when he went to the Weſt-Indies.

Lord Sandwich aſked, where the preſent adminiſtration got all the ſhips they had ſent to the relief of Gibraltar? I will anſwer, ſaid he, all the noble duke's inſinuations, by declaring, what he cannot controvert, that there is not at preſent in his Majeſty's ſervice a ſhip that was not built, and in commiſſion too, when I left the admiralty. His Lordſhip inſiſted, in oppoſition to the Duke, that Gibraltar had been ſaved, not by Lord Howe chiefly, but almoſt ſolely by Gen. Elliot. I do not ſay, ſaid he, that Lord Howe did not do his duty, and that too with all poſſible expedition. But, who ſet fire to the Spaniſh gun-boats? Who furniſhed the ſtores that enabled the garriſon to hold out before the arrival of Lord Howe? Gibraltar was in effect relieved when the attack of the Spaniards and French was baffled, with ſuch mighty ſlaughter, by the brave garriſon, under the conduct of their brave leader. I muſt obſerve too, continued his Lordſhip, that of 40 ſail of tranſports, I am well informed not above 28 reached the port of Gibraltar.

The motion, with the amendment, was agreed to, nemine contradicente, and ordered to be preſented to his Majeſty by the Lords with white ſtaffs.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

As ſoon as the Speaker had returned from the other Houſe, the ſeveral members who had been newly choſen, were ſworn in at the table, and the annual bill of outlawry, as uſual, brought in, and read a firſt time. After which the Speaker produced the copy of his Majeſty's ſpeech, and read it to the Houſe.

Mr. York (member for Cambridgeſhire) then roſe, and ſhortly went through the ſeveral parts of his Majeſty's ſpeech, conſidering them one after another, and pointing out their immediate importance. Mr. Yorke ſpoke ſo low, that we could not diſtinctly hear all he ſaid; the public however are aware, that the cuſtom of thoſe members, who move an addreſs, is generally to dwell in terms of eulogy upon each particular paſſage of the ſpeech, and to propoſe an addreſs, echoing back thoſe paſſages to his Majeſty, accompanied with warm profeſſions of loyalty, zeal and ſupport. This taſk Mr. Yorke performed with great diffidence, but great propriety, and as ſoon as he had read the propoſed addreſs,

Mr. Bankes ſeconded it in a ſpeech ſomewhat more diſtinctly heard. Mr. Bankes began with ſtating the nature of the firſt fact communicated to Parliament by his Majeſty in his ſpeech, entering into a diſcuſſion of its importance, and ſhewing the neceſſity that impelled, and the utility of the meaſure. He then reminded the Houſe, that in conceding American independence, we, in fact, gave her nothing, for that her own arms had already obtained it. Having ſtated this, he ſaid, that a ray of hope, both rational and probable, was to be looked up to; as his Majeſty had expreſſed it, a beneficial connection might yet be preſerved between the two countries, in conſequence of their having the ſame religion and language, in conſequence of old affections, and the long eſtabliſhed habits of commerce that had formerly ſubſiſted between them. He next entered upon the naval ſucceſſes of the laſt campaign; and was warm in praiſe of our victory in the Weſt-Indies, though no man, he believed, thought Jamaica would ſtill have been ſafe, had the enemy's fleet purſued their deſtination, and not turned back to protect their trade. He next declared the relief of Gibraltar by General Elliot and Lord Howe, was equal to any thing. He painted the diſtreſs that theſe ſucceſſes muſt have coſt the enemy very ſtrongly, but ſaid, great as that undoubtedly was, it was not a circumſtance on which we ought too triumphantly to rely, and that ſplendid and glorious as the laſt campaign had proved, it ought not to operate ſo upon the minds of his countrymen, as to induce them to be leſs ready to treat for peace, or leſs willing to make ſome ſacrifices to obtain it. He remarked, that we could not now expect to obtain terms of pacification ſo beneficial as might have been inſiſted upon at the end of a war more ſucceſsful; he truſted, therefore, that the nation would not be obſtinate, or think that it would be impolitic to concede ſomething as the price of peace, on account of any wild notions of keeping places merely honorary, or fighting ſolely for a name, without any thing under it ſubſtantially advantageous. He ſaid, the real national honour conſiſted, in his opinion, in a ſtrict adherence to good faith, a rigid preſervation of our public credit, and a juſt payment of our debts. The war had already coſt us eighty millions, the annual intereſt of which is about three millions---a ſort of burthen larger than we could have expected to have incurred, or ought to have been incurred. It behoved us not, therefore, from an imprudent and raſh deſire to ruin other powers, to make ourſelves bankrupts, and endanger the intereſt and the treaſures of thoſe, with whoſe money we muſt continue the war, if it was to be continued. He ſaid, to make a ſeparate peace with America was not to be expected, but if to be obtained he feared it was not under our preſent circumſtances to be wiſhed for. That a durable peace was what alone we ſhould aim at making, and the only means of obtaining it, was, he thought, to remove the cauſe of war, by conceding ſome of the objects that had induced the preſent powers to go to war. Spain once at peace, he imagined would not ſpeedily go to war again. Gibraltar had proved impregnable, and therefore Spain would ſcarcely make that again her object. With regard to the œconomy ſpoke of in the ſpeech, Mr. Bankes dwelt upon it with energy. He alluded to what had been already done, and ſaid it was neceſſary, not barely to introduce œconomy, but parſimony, and even avarice, to get rid of our enormous debts. To theſe remarks he added various others, all tending to recommend peace, and to induce the Houſe to agree to the addreſs, which, as ſoon as he had concluded his ſpeech, was read in the uſual form from the chair.

After a ſhort pauſe, Mr. Fox roſe and ſaid, he had rather wiſhed ſome other perſon to have taken the lead that day, on account of certain ſituations in which he had ſtood, and certain ſuſpicions of ſome of the preſent miniſtry, which he was above denying he entertained, that might induce gentlemen to ſuppoſe he meant merely to throw obſtructions in the way of government, whether the meaſures propoſed by them met with his approbation or not: certainly, he had no ſuch view or intention; he roſe now merely to make a few remarks that ſtruck him upon hearing the ſpeech, and upon hearing the very extraordinary manner in which the addreſs had been moved and ſeconded (ably undoubtedly, on both ſides, but particularly ſo on the part of the honorable gentleman who ſeconded it.) And what ſtruck him firſt of all was a trifling error, that he could not conſider as at all intentional, but really believed it to have been an inaccuracy only, and an overſight in thoſe who prepared the ſpeech and the addreſs, but which nevertheleſs it particularly behoved him to take ſome notice of. What he alluded to, was the particular period of time, from which all the good that the ſpeech declared to have been done for the country of late was dated. The ſpeech began with theſe words, "ſince the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſions;" now the propoſition to declare the independence of America, the houſe well know, was agitated long before that period, as well as the attempt to make peace, &c. while ſome perſons then dead, and others ſtill living, with whom he had the honour to have ſerved his Majeſty, were in adminiſtration. It looked, therefore, a little as if it was intended to deprive thoſe perſons of that merit, to which they had a fair claim.---

The Chancellor of the Exthequer (honorable W. Pitt,) begged pardon for interrupting the honorable gentleman for a moment, but deſired leave to aſſure him, that no deception was intended, and that if he had read the ſpeech, or attended to it with his uſual cloſeneſs, he would have found, that his ſuſpicions were wholly groundleſs. Mr. Pitt then cauſed part of the ſpeech to be read, after which

Mr. Fox roſe again, and ſaid, he acquitted his Majeſty's miniſters of all intention of error in the particular in queſtion, he was ſure it was merely an inaccuracy; but that nevertheleſs, it was neceſſary, for the ſake of the other perſons with whom he had the honour to ſerve, that he ſhould notice it leaſt it might invidiouſly be ſuppoſed, that they, as well as himſelf, had not been clearly and decidedly of the opinion, which he truſted his Majeſty's miniſters had now adopted in the proviſional terms, viz. that of granting America fairly and in the firſt inſtance an avowal of independence: that was, he declared, always his opinion; he ſpoke it now as no after thought, but was merely repeating what that houſe had laſt ſeſſions again and again heard him avow, and what he had ever wiſhed ſhould be done as moſt conſonant to the character of Great-Britain, as a matter of the greateſt magnanimity, and the greateſt explicitneſs. Nor was it, as the honorable gentleman, who ſeconded the addreſs, had well ſaid, giving America any thing; ſhe poſſeſſed independence already; her arms had given it her, and experience proved, that we could not wreſt it from her. The Earl of Shelburne need not therefore be afraid of avowing it; he need not think "the ſun of this country had been ſet" by him, he need not fear ſealing the avowal with his blood. He would inſure him from impeachment. No Peer ſhould dare arraign him for it; no trial had he to dread from it. With regard to the conſtitution and conſtruction of the preſent miniſtry,

he owned he had ſuſpicions, but ſo far from urging a charge againſt them from this, they had done well; they deſerved praiſe for it, and knowing and ſuſpecting the ſincerity of the Earl of Shelburne, as he did, he could not be niggard of what was his due on this occaſion, but would apply two lines of a ludicrous poem to him, and would ſay,

You've done a noble turn, tho' in your nature's ſpite,
You think you're in the wrong, I know you're in the right.

Having raiſed a hearty laugh at theſe lines, Mr. Fox went on to ſtate what had been the difference of opinion upon which he had quitted his Majeſty's ſervice, and imputed it roundly to Lord Shelburne's duplicity. He ſaid he had written a letter to Mr. Grenville at Paris, by his Majeſty's order, in which he directed him to acknowledge the independence of America in the firſt inſtance, not as a reſerved condition of any nature whatſoever; that Lord Shelburne, then Secretary of State for America, had written the ſame words to Sir Guy Carleton; that at the time his joy had been exceſſive, conceiving from that moment peace with America to be at hand; that to his utter aſtoniſhment a few days afterwards, he heard it endeavoured to be maintained, that the words in the two letters did not mean an avowal of the independence of America in the firſt inſtance, but merely an offer of it, as the baſis and price of peace. That he ſaw himſelf enſnared, and compaſſed round with treachery. He ſaw he was not ſafe in ſuch hands, and he quitted his ſituation. He repeated it, that he thought the avowal of the independence the beſt part of the whole ſpeech, but he wiſhed it had been more explicit. There ſeemed to be an aim at expreſſing perſonal reluctance in his Majeſty in the very act of doing that, which his Miniſters ſhould have adviſed him to have done graciouſly. He did not alſo like the not calling America the United States. Why not do it in the ſpeech, as well as in the Secretary of State's letter to the Lord Mayor? He could not conceive the difference was intentional, or that the Secretary meant to rob his royal maſter of the credit of the expreſſion, by adopting it in his own letter, and by another expreſſion's appearing in the ſpeech. Though the proviſional treaty did not actually put us at peace with America, Mr. Fox ſaid, he conceived it put us in a ſtate ſo like peace, that we might now conſider ourſelves as at war but with three enemies, and therefore we ſhould be the better enabled to direct all our efforts againſt the houſe of Bourbon. He deſcanted on the benefits of ſuch a ſituation, and then went into a conſideration of the propriety of making peace. He ſaid a peace was worth obtaining, if only for ſo ſhort a ſpace as two years; and for theſe reaſons; we might in that caſe be aſſured, we never ſhould have the ſame four powers combined againſt us, and we ſhould have leiſure to make alliances; he underſtood there were courts inclined to aſſiſt this country, now we were come to our ſenſes, though they would not join us when we were mad. With regard to the ſucceſſes of the laſt campaign, he was loud in extolling them, but particularly the conduct of Lord Howe before Gibraltar, which he declared was equal to that of any Admiral that ever exiſted. He alſo with particular warmth reprobated the attempts that had been made to revile and traduce that noble Lord's character, by dark, unauthenticated inſinuations. Inſinuations not more ſcandalous than ill founded. He had himſelf, he declared, ſeen a letter from a foreign nobleman, in which the writer extolled his Lordſhip's conduct to the ſkies, and ſaid his country reſounded with his praiſe from one end to the other; nay, this noble foreigner wrote over, that his countrymen were ſo convinced of his amazing ſkill and good conduct in the affair of relieving Gibraltar, that it was univerſally expected by them, that when the noble Lord arrived in England, he would inſtantly be brought to a court martial. One great cauſe of the noble Lord's ſucceſs, in ſuper-addition to his wonderful perſonal merit, Mr. Fox declared was aſcribable to the vigour of the preſent naval adminiſtration, which had done more and deſerved more praiſe, than any that ever had preceded it. Our navy, Mr. Fox ſaid, he had himſelf deſcribed to be in a miſerable ſtate, when he had the honor to be in office. His ſpeech had been ſaid to ſavour of deſpondency. He, nevertheleſs, did now aſſure the houſe, it did not come up to his real feelings upon the ſubject, nor had he thought it poſſible that all the exertion, even of the preſent naval adminiſtration, could ſo ſoon have recovered our marine. All that the hon. gentleman, who ſeconded the addreſs, had ſaid in panegyrick of Lord Howe, had pleaſed him, and had pleaſed every body who heard it. The houſe, he was convinced, could have liſtened to the hon. gentleman, on ſuch a theme, for ever; but how was his joy damped, what a gloom had been caſt over his mind, by what had dropped from the hon. gentleman immediately afterwards. Was he to underſtand that Gibraltar was to be given up? There might be poſſible ſituations of this country, where the parting with that important, that valuable poſſeſſion, would be juſtifiable. But was the preſent one of thoſe ſituations? The hon. gentleman, for whom he profeſſed the higheſt perſonal reſpect, muſt be a ſhallow politician indeed, if he imagined, that becauſe Spain had lately found Gibraltar impregnable, ſhe would never more attempt its capture. Had the late miniſtry left off purſuing the fruitleſs and fatal American war, becauſe they found the conqueſt of America impracticable the very firſt campaign? The hon. gentleman ſeemed to have no idea of the ambition, the avarice, and the abſurdity of human nature, when he conceived that ceding Gibraltar would quiet Spain for ever. Poſſeſſion always gave increaſe of deſire for more, and ſome degree of acquiſition excited to the attainment of greater, eſpecially where acquiſition was to be had in the manner alluded to. "If Gibraltar was to be parted with, let it be done by way of bargain for ſomething better, or ſomething as valuable to us, but do not throw away ſo important a poſt upon a ſpeculative philoſophical idea, at once irrational and abſurd." Mr. Fox adverted to the reports of large voluntary gifts to government, by private individuals. He ſaid he admitted and admired the public ſpirit and generoſity of the perſons who made the offers, nor did he blame government for accepting them, but he begged leave to lay in his proteſt againſt their legality. He conceived that, according to our conſtitution, no money could be received by the executive branch, and applied to the public purpoſes of the nation, which did not paſs through the hands of parliament, and had not the ſanction of the commons of England. Towards the cloſe of his ſpeech he obſerved, that the preſent ſpeech, inſtead of being too general, was too full of profeſſions. Hence he took occaſion to ſay, that that ſome good might be expected from the preſent miniſtry, ſince the man, of whom he entertained the ſuſpicions he had avowed, was all profeſſion by long habits, and therefore what he might profeſs, without any intention of fulfilling, his colleagues, of whoſe ſincerity he had a better opinion, would hold themſelves bound in honor to ſee performed. Mr. Fox alſo ſpoke in reply to various other parts of Mr. Bankes's ſpeech, and to different paſſages of the addreſs, with his cuſtomary power and acuteneſs as a cloſe and brilliant reaſoner, but declared he ſhould neither oppoſe the addreſs, nor offer an amendment.

Governor Johnſton replied to Mr. Fox: He declared, that to him as a plain man, not pretending to eloquence, what the honourable gentleman had ſaid appeared to be a heap of contradictions. He was for giving up independency without reſerve and for nothing to America; but when he came to talk of a general peace, he would allow no ſacrifice, however inadequate to the exchange to be made. The governor ſeverely reprobated the idea of Mr. Fox's avowing his having granted independency, without the concurrence of that houſe, and eſpecially as it was ſitting at that time; and ſo far from agreeing that his Majeſty's expreſſion of perſonal reluctance at being forced into the meaſure, was a fit ſubject of objection; he aſked how that prince was to be formed, who, with ſuch a numerous family as that of our ſovereign, could bear to part ſo large a portion of the poſſeſſions of the crown, without extreme ſorrow and concern. The governor ſaid, he never thought himſelf warranted to diſcuſs what he did know the extent of, but he wiſhed to hear what the terms called proviſional were, and how far they expoſed our trade to American cruizers. He greatly applauded governor Elliott, but he was not content to praiſe Lord Howe ſo highly, as there had been miſtakes committed in the Mediterranean that called for explanation. He pointed out two in particular, and ſaid, if he ſtood alone, he would perſiſt in maintaining that there was not ground for ſuch extravagant praiſe, and that the 27th of July and 20th of October were both inglorious days for this country.

Mr. Secretary Townſhend ſaid, the mover and ſeconder of the addreſs had ſo well and ſo ably ſupported it, that there remained nothing for him to add, nor did it therefore need the very ſtrong ſupport, which he conſidered it to have received from his hon. friend over the way, if he would ſtill permit him to call him ſo. The ſecretary defended Lord Howe, and ſaid, though he could not diſcuſs the minutiæ of the affair, from not being a profeſſional man, he was perſuaded, by the concurrent voice of his whole fleet, and the opinion of our enemies, that the noble Lord acted with ſingular ſkill and bravery. Mr. Townſhend alſo took occaſion to notice the unjuſt ſuſpicions of the ſincerity of a noble Earl then in high office, that noble earl's conduct had been uniformly and invariably conſiſtent; he thought it therefore very hard that unauthenticated and unſupported ſuſpicions ſhould prevail, and added, that they had made the negociation for peace more difficult than it otherwiſe would have been.

Mr. Fox roſe again, and ſaid, if the ſuſpicions of the Earl of Shelburne's ſincerity rendered the negociation difficult, it was a ſtrong reaſon why he was an improper perſon to negociate. The honourable ſecretary had declared, that from every thing he had ſeen, he was confident the noble earl was conſiſtent and uniform. Was he ſure he had ſeen all? When he was in office, he declared he had not ſeen all.

Mr. Keith Stewart explained in what manner the firſt tranſports had paſſed Gibraltar, and declared, that the noble Lord at the head of the fleet had done his utmoſt to bring the enemy to battle.

Governor Johnſton again aroſe, and ſhewed, that he had perſonally aſcribed no fault to Lord Howe, but had ſtated two miſtakes. Were there thoſe miſtakes or not?---No anſwer.

Lord North ſpoke next, and in a ſhort exordium, apologized for his riſing to make a few obſervations on what had fallen in the courſe of the day's debate, as well as upon the ſpeech and the addreſs. His Lordſhip ſaid, he meant not to find fault with the ſpeech, to object to the addreſs, nor to propoſe any amendment; on the contrary, that any amendment that might have been propoſed, muſt have been improper, indeed, to have met with his concurrence and ſupport, and that, becauſe, conſidering the purport of the ſpeech, to convey an information to Parliament, that his Majeſty was engaged in a treaty of peace, already far advanced, but that nevertheleſs, in caſe of France's making any very important, unjuſt, or unreaſonable demands of conceſſion from Great-Britain, it was his royal intention, with their aſſiſtance, to carry on the war in the moſt vigorous manner, he thought it a matter of conſequence, and infinitely ſuperior to every other conſideration, for that houſe to go to the feet of the throne unanimouſly with an addreſs, profeſſing in the moſt explicit terms their zeal for the honor of his Majeſty, for the dignity of his Crown, and the juſt rights of his people, and declaring, without reſerve, their readineſs to ſupport his Majeſty with their lives and fortunes in the proſecution of the war, unleſs ſuch a ſafe and honorable peace could be obtained, as his country had an undoubted right to expect, under the circumſtances in which ſhe then ſtood. That his Majeſty's Miniſters had proceeded ſome length in a negociation for peace, was a matter, which, in a general point of view, gave him the higheſt ſatisfaction, his Lordſhip ſaid, he made no ſcruple to acknowledge; peace, he knew enough of the affairs of the country, to be aware, was a matter earneſtly to be ſought after, and well worth attainment; as far therefore as his Majeſty's Miniſters turned their attention towards an object of ſo much importance, without meaning to court their favour, he aſſured them, they ſhould have his ſupport, and he thought every man, who really wiſhed well to his country, ought, at ſuch a criſis, to do his utmoſt to ſtrengthen the hands of government, to forward their efforts, and to render their aims effectual. In the moment, however, that a ſpeedy peace was, and muſt be the general wiſh of that houſe, he begged leave to remind them that we were in a ſtate of actual war, and that every proceeding of Parliament, however, directed towards the furtherance of a treaty of pacification, ought to be grounded on the circumſtances of our being yet at war, ſince the only probable means of bringing that war to a ſafe, a happy, and an honorable iſſue, was to aſſure his Majeſty, and by that aſſurance to convince the world, that the Parliament of Great-Britain were determined to ſtand by their Sovereign, and ſupport him at all hazards, ſooner than accede to any terms of pacification, that were in the leaſt degree diſgraceful or diſhonorable. With regard to the proviſional articles, that had been agreed upon with America, his Lordſhip ſaid, the matter did not appear to him altogether in the ſame point of view, in which it was evident it had ſtruck others. It put us not into any preciſe ſituation either of war or peace, which to him was neither very agreeable, nor very auſpicious.

An honourable gentleman, who had ſpoken early in the debate, had ſaid, that the acceding to the proviſional terms took America off our hands, and left us but three powers, France, Spain, and Holland, to contend with. He wiſhed ſincerely that ſuch might prove to be the fact; but he could not regard it as extremely probable. Impoſſible as it was for him to enter upon a diſcuſſion of terms, with the nature and extent of which his Majeſty's miniſters had not acquainted the houſe, he could not augur in what manner America could be conſidered as no longer engaged in a war with us, when ſhe declared, ſhe could make no definitive peace till France had agreed upon the terms; he was in hopes his Majeſty's miniſters had proceeded with a treaty for a general peace; as that was not the caſe, he feared this country had tied herſelf down to make a conceſſion of conſiderable importance whenever the war ſhould be brought to a concluſion, without having any equivalent conceſſion on the part of any other of the belligerent powers with whom Great-Britain was engaged in hoſtilities. A matter far different in his idea from the deſcription given it, by the honorable gentleman to whom he had alluded, who had called the acknowledgment of the independence of America a matter little ſhort of a preſent peace with America. His Lordſhip obſerved, that the honorable gentleman had complained of the addreſs for the perſonal reluctance which it ſpoke in his Majeſty, on account of his avowal of the independence of America; and another honorable gentleman behind him, had ſaid that monarch muſt be extraordinarily formed, who could at once have forgotten his heirs and his family, and parted with ſo capital a portion of his empire without compunction and ſorrow. He ſaw the matter, his Lordſhip proteſted, in a light extremely different from that in which it had ſtruck both theſe gentlemen. He agreed not by any means with the conſtruction put upon the part of the addreſs in queſtion, by the firſt gentleman who had noticed it; America was not only one of the brighteſt and moſt ſplendid jewels in his Majeſty's crown, but a poſſeſſion the moſt important, the moſt uſeful, and the moſt beneficial of any belonging to Great-Britain. His Majeſty, therefore, could never think

of agreeing to the diſmemberment of ſo conſiderable and ſo valuable a part of his dominions, but with the deepeſt regret and the ſincereſt ſorrow; nor was that ſorrow, as the honorable gentleman behind him had conceived, excited by any perſonal or family feelings, though no man living had a more fatherly affection for his children, a truer love of his family, or more of the pureſt ſpirits of humanity about him, than the ſovereign of theſe realms, nor had any man greater reaſon to rejoice in his domeſtic happineſs; but his Majeſty's ſorrow, he was perſuaded, ſprung from a nobler and more diſintereſted ſource. His Majeſty felt like a patriot King,---he felt for his people! he regretted the loſs of America as the loſs of his ſubjects, and, without the ſmalleſt concern for his own perſonal mortification, his feelings were actuated ſolely by a regard for their intereſt, and a regret for the ſevere misfortune his people had ſuffered by ſo capital a calamity!

Conſidering his Majeſty's ſorrow, in that point of view, and in no other, his Lordſhip contended, could it be juſtly conſidered, it was conſonant with the general tenor of his Majeſty's conduct, which had been uniformly parental to his people, and tender to all their diſtreſſes. Before he left the ſituation which he had for ſome time had the honour to hold in his Majeſty's councils, he had not, he owned, thought he ſhould be able to bring the war to a concluſion, without giving up the independence of America, but he had always regarded the conceſſion of it in a very different light, from that in which it had been deſcribed by the honourable gentleman who ſeconded the addreſs. The honourable gentleman had declared, that this country gave up nothing, when they conceded the independence of America, but what America was already in poſſeſſion of, and had obtained by the power of their arms. He, for his part, thought the ſolemn avowal of that independence, on the part of Great-Britain, a very melancholy, a very ſerious, and a very important matter; and he hoped when the time came, that the proviſional terms, upon which it had been conceded, were laid before Parliament, it would appear that adminiſtration had taken care to mark out proper boundaries, agreed upon between Great-Britain and America, ſo that this country might derive ſome advantage from her remaining poſſeſſions on the American continent. Charleſtown, Savannah, and New York, he took it for granted, were already evacuated; care ought therefore to be taken to prevent the American army from turning its force upon Canada, and if we had tied ourſelves down to certain terms tending towards a peace with America, he hoped ſomething had been done to prevent our having granted more than we obtained, or giving away what we ſhould find we ought not to have parted with. With regard to the enormous ſize of the national debt, undoubtedly it was an object worthy of attention, and the ſooner it was leſſened the better; but no debt, no diſtreſſes ought to induce us to accede to a peace, the terms of which were unreaſonable or improper in our preſent ſituation. It had, he knew, been hinted, that France had made exorbitant and unjuſt demands. In negociating peace, it behoved miniſters not merely to look at our own diſtreſſes; they ought to examine and compare the reſpective ſituations of each country, and from a view of the whole, and a well-digeſted ballance of the ſtate of each, to form the grounds of treaty. The ſucceſs of the laſt campaign had been great and glorious; it was now evident we were nearly, if not quite upon a footing with the enemy at ſea every where.

Without entering minutely into the diſcuſſion of the conduct of the noble Lord lately ſent into the Mediterranean, conſidering the ſpirit and bravery of the French and Spaniſh officers and men, it was evident that the Spaniſh ſhips had ſome internal weakneſs or defect, or a ſuperior force of ſuch enemies would never have avoided battle with one that was inferior. Spain, every body knew, was driven to the laſt extremity to raiſe ſupplies. America had no money; ſhe had tried the paper ſcheme till it had died away, and proved of no avail; ſhe had at laſt been driven to the only probable reſource, and attempted to raiſe money by taxes; that attempt had wholly failed, and France was herſelf greatly diſtreſſed indeed. Holland had proved an inconſiderable enemy, nor was Holland likely to do us much ſerious miſchief.

All theſe circumſtances, therefore, were matters to be taken into the conſideration of our Miniſters, and they were to aſk themſelves, had France a right to be unreaſonable, or was a power, on whom all the expences of continuing the war muſt reſt, if it were continued, to be gratified with terms ſhe had no right whatever to demand, and ſuch as were neither neceſſary nor honorable in us to concede? With reſpect to Gibraltar, he was not one of thoſe who thought it beyond all price. There certainly might be a bargain made worth its value, but there would be infinite difficulty in aſcertaining an equivalent. It was of more value to Spain than to us, and if ſold, it ought to be well paid for. It had been proved to be impregnable. In that quality, therefore, nothing that could be given in exchange could be found equal to it. It was confeſſedly the firſt object of the King of Spain, who would ſcarcely think any thing too much for its purchaſe. If it was to come to market therefore, theſe facts ſhould be regarded, and never loſt ſight of. We ſhould recollect alſo, how we ſtood on the ſcore of loſs and acquiſition by the war. France had taken ſome of our iſlands, and we had got the whole of the Newfoundland fiſhery and the iſland of St. Lucia; an iſland in the eyes of France, of more importance than all the reſt of the Weſt-India iſlands put together. He did not imagine, his Lordſhip ſaid, that France would make peace on the terms of uti poſſidetis, but he inſiſted upon it, that after a ſucceſsful campaign, and after obtaining greater advantages, than we had gained the whole war, we ought not to give way to any unreaſonable demand whatever. An honorable gentleman, his Lordſhip obſerved, had talked very triumphantly of the fine ſtate of our navy, and the vigorous exertions of the preſent naval adminiſtration, to which alone he imputed ſo fortunante a circumſtance. He begged leave to remind the Houſe, that the 12th of April was the day, on which Lord Rodney gained the moſt glorious victory that had crowned our naval arms this war. That his fleet was ſuperior to the enemy; that he took 8 of their ſhips; that 9 had ſince been ſent home to Europe to be repaired; that 12 more were in Boſton bay repairing; ſo that we were ſtill greatly ſuperior to the enemy in the Weſt-Indies. Nearly about the 12th of April, the honorable gentleman was employing his oratory, in ſtating to that Houſe the deplorable and wretched condition of our navy; that he had now ſaid, that his deſcription of its bad ſtate, at that time, fell far ſhort of what he felt it to be, but that it was at this moment in a moſt glorious condition. Ships, his Lordſhip obſerved, could not ſpring up like muſhrooms under our feet. If therefore, the navy was ſo bad in April, and in ſo excellent a condition now, it muſt be owing to the quantity of ſtores and preparations got ready for the campaign of the paſt ſummer, by his noble friend, lately at the head of the admiralty, of whoſe abilities, aſſiduity, and zeal for the ſervice he had long been convinced. He might now therefore ſay to the preſent naval Alexander, "Your ſucceſſes have been glorious and triumphant, but you conquered with the forces of Philip."

His Lordſhip dwelt for ſome time on the mode of ſettling terms with America, and ſtrenuouſly inſiſted upon it, that it behoved the gratitude, the generoſity, and the charity of this country to take care, that an adequate proviſion was made for the ſafety and property of thoſe perſons, who from motives of loyalty to the perſon of his Majeſty, and from motives of regard for this country, had ſet their all at ſtake to ſupport government in the war, and to aſſiſt Great-Britain in her endeavours to recover America. He gave miniſters alſo his opinion in terms of great energy, upon the conduct that ought to be held in negociating a peace with France at this criſis. He obſerved it had been ſuggeſted that ſome difficulties had ariſen in conſequence of certain ſuſpicions entertained of the ſincerity of a noble earl high in office. If the fact were ſo, if the treaty were managed with proper ſpirit, it could be of no conſequence. He adviſed miniſters to act with firmneſs and ſpirit; he bid them ſay to the Commiſſioners of France, "talk not to us of this, or that individual, we treat for the Britiſh nation. However we may have our internal ſtruggles for power, and our differences upon ſpeculative points, with regard to regulations of reform at home, we are agreed as one man with regard to you, and we treat with you on that ground, and on that ground only." His Lordſhip added, that he himſelf, and he hoped, ſituated as we now were, every man conſidered a domeſtic opponent, however virulent, however ſevere, however formidable, as his boſom friend, in compariſon with the man, be he either Frenchman, Spaniard, Dutchman or even American, who drew his ſword againſt this country. That till that ſword was ſheatned, he ſhould hold that man his bittereſt foe, and treat him accordingly. That it was by ſuch conduct only, we could reaſonably hope for a peace, at once ſafe, laſting and honorable. He hoped, therefore, miniſters would liſten to no extravagant demands of ceſſion and ſacrifice, declaring, that though after a war, that had been on the whole rather unfortunate and calamitous, we could not expect to make as good a peace as we had a right to inſiſt on at the end of a war replete with glorious ſucceſſes, that nevertheleſs, armed as we now were, we had every thing to look for from the valour and ſkill of our Admirals and Captains, and the bravery and zeal of our ſailors and ſoldiers, and therefore were under no neceſſity of making mean and diſgraceful conceſſions. His Lordſhip alſo made ſeveral remarks on the different paſſages of the ſpeech and addreſs, and declared that he had never conſidered avowing the independence of America as a thing good for England, though he was of opinion, that after parliament had ordered it to be conceded, a miniſter was bound to grant it. On this ground he juſtified the Earl of Shelburne, declaring that he had not ſet the ſun of Great-Britain, but that parliament had been the magician and the wizzard that had conjured it down.

His Lordſhip alſo noticed what Mr. Fox had ſaid reſpecting his ideas of the legality of ſubſcribing ſums for the uſe of government. He quoted Hardwicke, to prove that that lawyer had deciſively declared it was perfectly legal: His Lordſhip added, that he had ever thought ſo, but at the ſame time he agreed that the expenditure ought to be accounted for to that Houſe, as much as the expenditure of any other public money. He laughed at the idea of calling it ſhip money, and ſhewed that what had been formerly ſo termed was not illegal, becauſe of its application to the building of ſhips, but becauſe it had been forced from the ſubject by the Privy Council, without the conſent and concurrence of that Houſe. He explained alſo the nature of what had been falſely termed benevolences, but declared that voluntary gifts to government, ſuch as one he had heard mentioned, though from its ſize it might remain unexampled in a century, did the donor the higheſt honour, and might be productive of the beſt conſequences, as all public ſubſcriptions of individuals ever were. To prove this, his Lordſhip inſtanced the caſe of France, after their treaty of Gertruyedenberg, and ſaid it might happen that the government of this country, in conſequence of extraordinary calamity and ill ſucceſs, ſhould find itſelf obliged to apply to the people, in which caſe the liberal ſubſcription of the higher gentry would operate moſt beneficially, by cauſing the poorer ranks of the people to bear with chearfulneſs the burthens neceſſarily impoſed upon them. For theſe reaſons, his Lordſhip ſaid, he hoped that no notions of refined ſpeculation upon the conſtitutionality of the practice would be dwelt and reaſoned upon, ſince it could anſwer no good end, but might damp that noble ſpirit of generous and hearty ſupport of government, which, by ſhewing that the people were zealous in the cauſe of their country, was the beſt means of convincing our enemies of the little ground there was for them to hope by perſeverance to drive us into humiliation and deſpondency.

After deſcanting on theſe and a great variety of other important particulars, with infinite clearneſs, and more than even his ordinary ſhare of ability, his Lordſhip deſired that, in not oppoſing the addreſs, he might not be hereafter deemed liable to the charge of having, by his aſſent that day, precluded himſelf from objecting to the particulars of the proviſional terms with America, ſhould they, when laid before the houſe, appear to him to be objectionable; and having enforced this deſire in ſuch an explicit manner as rendered it impoſſible for him to be miſunderſtood, his Lordſhip concluded with again earneſtly recommending that houſe to be unanimous on the preſent occaſion, in order to convince our enemies that nothing but an honorable peace ſhould prevent a vigorous continuance of the war on the part of Great-Britain.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a long and able ſpeech, aſſerted the fair and honorable intentions of Miniſters. He declared, they deſired not to enſnare any one man, or tie him down to more than the addreſs, on the face of it expreſſed. He owned the principles on which adminiſtration were proceeding were laid down at the time of Mr. Fox's being in office, and that Miniſters were now purſuing the ſyſtem, of which the ſpeech of that day was a detail. He ſaid, he felt Mr. Fox's laying in his claim to a ſhare of the merit as a compliment, and that he would, with his leave, parody the two ludicrous lines he had quoted:

You've given us noble praiſe; but in your nature's ſpight,
You hoped to find us wrong, but ſee we're clearly right.

Mr. Pitt with great ſolemnity proteſted, as a man of honour, he would never be a party to a profeſſion which he did not expect to ſee fulfilled, nor league with thoſe who profeſſed more than they intended to perform. In anſwer to what had been ſaid by Lord North and others, of the difficulty of ſpeaking to proviſional terms until laid fully before the houſe, Mr. Pitt ſaid, he truſted the noble lord, who had ſo ably and ſo juſtly adviſed miniſters what to do in the preſent criſis, and every other man of candour preſent would admit, that it was not unreaſonable to expect that a few days might paſs before they would be ripe for communication.

Mr. Burke accuſed Lord Shelburne with expreſly laying the blame of granting the independency of America on parliament, in the words of the ſpeech. He alſo charged Mr. Pitt with acrimony, and ſaid he would exerciſe an old man's right and give him a leſſon. He then entered upon an examination of the Chancellor of the exchequer's ſpeech, and cenſured various parts of it.

Sir Joſeph Mawbey delivered a ſtrong panegyrick on Lord Shelburne, grounding his praiſe on the uniform tenor of the noble earl's conduct from the commencement of the American war.

General Smith ſaid a few words relative to that part of the ſpeech which referred to India, and then, it being Ten o'clock, the addreſs was read and agreed to.